

[CONFIDENTIAL.]

[No. 48 of 1913.]

# REPORT

## NATIVE PAPERS IN BENGAL

FOR THE  
Week ending the 29th November 1913.

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## PART I OF WEEKLY REPORT.

## List of Vernacular Newspapers and Periodicals.

[ Corrected up to the 1st July 1913.]

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
<i>Assamese.</i>					
1	"Bunhi" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Monthly	Lakshmi Narayan Bis Borua, Hindu, Brahmin; age about 45 years.	700
2	"Kabita-Lata" (P) ...	Do. ...	Quarterly	Nilkantha Barua, Brahmin	400
<i>Bengali.</i>					
3	"Aitihāsik Chitra" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Monthly	Nikil Nath Ray, Hindu, Brahmin; age 48 years.	500 to 800
4	"Alaukik Rahasya" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do.	Kshirod Prasad Vidyabinode	700
5	"Alochana" (P) ...	Howrah ...	Do.	Jogendra Nath Chatterji, Hindu, Brahmin; age 47 years.	500
6	"Archana" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Do.	Keshab Chandra Gupta	800
7	"Arghya" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do.	Amulya Charan Sen, Hindu, Tambuli; age 36 years.	700
8	"Aryya Gourab" (P) ...	Kishoreganj	Do.	Bhairab Chandra Chaudhuri, Hindu, Brahmin; age 48 years.	1,000
9	"Aryya Kayastha Patrika" (P)	Calcutta ...	Do.	Kali Prasanna Sarkar, Hindu, Kayastha; age 72 years.	500
10	"Aryya Kayastha Pratibha" (P)	Do. ...	Do.	Ditto ditto ditto	500
11	"Aryyabarita" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do.	Hemendra Prasad Ghosh	1,000
12	"Atitibi" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do.	Bhabataran Das; age 23 years	200
13	"Avasar" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do.	Surendra Chandra Dutta, Hindu, Tanti; age 23 years.	1,500
14	"Ayurveda Bikas" (P) ...	Dacca ...	Do.	Sudhansu Bhushan Sen	...
15	"Ayurveda Hitaishini" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do.	Nalini Kanta Das Gupta	500
16	"Ayurveda Patrika" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Do.	Kaviraj Dinanath Kaviratna Sastri	...
17	"Ayurveda Prachar" (P) ...	Nadia ...	Do.	Kaviraj J. K. Ray, Hindu, Brahmin; age 37 years.	5,000
18	"Baisya Barujibi Patrika" (P)	Jessore ...	Do.	Prasanna Gopal Roy, Hindu, Barui; age 58 years.	500
19	"Baishnava Samaj" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Bi-monthly	Surendra Mohan Adhikary	500
20	"Baisya Patrika" (P) ...	Jessore ...	Monthly	Prasanna Gopal Roy	...
21	"Balak" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Do.	J. M. B. Duncan	9,800
22	"Bamabodhini Patrika" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do.	Sukumar Dutt	700
23	"Bandana" (P) ...	Baidyabati	Do.	Ishan Chandra Sen, Brahmo; age 55 years.	150
24	"Bangabandhu" (P) ...	Dacca ...	Do.	Sailes Chandra Masumdar, Hindu, Brahmin; age 42 years.	900
25	"Bangadarsan" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Do.	Sasimohan Adhikary, Hindu, Rajbansi; age 40 years.	500
26	"Banga Janani" (N) ...	Rangpur ...	Weekly	Kanai Lal Das, Hindu, Karmakar; age 28 years.	1,500
27	"Bangaratna" (N) ...	Krishnagar	Do.	Behary Lal Sarkar, Hindu, Kayastha; age 56 years.	15,000
28	"Bangavasi" (N) ...	Calcutta...	Do.	Pravas Chandra Dutt Gupta, Hindu, Tamuli; age 35 years.	480
29	"Bangiya Baisya Suhrid" (P)	Murshidabad	Monthly	Rama Nath Mukherji; age 52 years...	453
30	"Bankura Darpan" (N) ...	Bankura ...	Weekly	Amulya Charan Ghosh; age 35 years	800
31	"Bani" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Monthly	Durga Mohan Sen, Hindu, Baidya; age 35 years.	625
32	"Barisal Hitaishi" (N) ...	Barisal ...	Weekly	Sasi Bhushan Mukherji and Haripada Adhikary; age 41 years.	19,000
33	"Basumati" (N)...	Calcutta ...	Do.	Dines Chandra Bhattacharya, Hindu, Brahmin; age 28 years.	550
34	"Bhakti" (P) ...	Howrah ...	Monthly	Srimati Swarna Kumari Devi	12,000
35	"Bharati" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Monthly	Pran Krishna Pyne	800
36	"Bharat Chitra" (N) ...	Do. ...	Weekly	Srimati Saraju Bala Dutt, Brahmo; age 31 years.	600
37	"Bharat Mahila" (P) ...	Dacca ...	Monthly	Bai Saheb Giris Chandra Bagchi	250
38	"Bhisak Darpan" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Do.	Amulya Charan Vidyabhushan and Jaladhar Sen.	1,000
39	"Bharatbarsha" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do.	Dr. Amrita Lal Sarkar	300
40	"Bijnan" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do.	Devendra Nath Chakravarty, Hindu, Brahmin; age 39 years.	960
41	"Birbhum Varta" (N) ...	Suri ...	Weekly	Divakara Banerji, Hindu, Brahmin; age 43 years.	325
42	"Birbhum Hitaishi" (N) ...	Bolpur ...	Do.	Kulada Prasad Mullick, Hindu, Brahmin; age 33 years.	1,500
43	"Birbhumi" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Monthly	Nilratan Mukherji, Hindu, Brahmin; age 46 years.	600
44	"Birbhum Vasi" (N) ...	Rampur Hat	Weekly	Nitya Gopal Chakravarty, Hindu, Brahmin; age 46 years.	150
45	"Brahman" (P) ...	Bagirhat ...	Monthly		



No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
<i>Bengali—continued.</i>					
46	"Brahman Samaj" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Monthly	Pandit Basanta Kumar Tarkanidhi ...	1,000
47	"Brahma Vadi" (P) ...	Barisal ...	Do.	Monomohan Chakravarty, Brahmo; age 53 years.	635
48	"Brahma Vidya" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Do.	Rai Purnendu Narayan Singh Bahadur, and Hirendra Nath Dutta.	800
49	"Bratya" (P) ...	Jayanagar ...	Do.	Raicharan Sadder Hindu Bratya Kahatriya, Poda; age 36 years.	About 600
50	"Burdwan Sanjivani" (N) ...	Burdwan ...	Weekly	Prabodhananda Sarkar, Hindu Kayastha; age 31 years.	1,000
51	"Byabasa O Baniya" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Monthly	Sachindra Prosad Basu ...	.....
52	"Byabasayi" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do.	Haripada Banerji ...	.....
53	"Chabbis Pargana Vartavaha" (N).	Bhawanipur ...	Weekly	Hem Chandra Nag, Kayastha; age 30 years.	500 to 700
54	"Charu Mihir" (N) ...	Mymensingh ...	Do.	Vaikantha Nath Sen, Hindu Kayastha; age 42 years.	800
55	"Chhatra Sakha" (P) ...	Dacca ...	Monthly	.....	500
56	"Chhatra Suhrid" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do.	.....	400
57	"Chikitsa Prakas" (P) ...	Nadia ...	Do.	Dr. Dharendra Nath Haldar, Hindu, Brahmin.	1,000
58	"Chikitsa Sammilani" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Do.	Kaviraj Puresh Nath Sarma, Hindu, Brahmin, and Kaviraj Girija Bhushan Ray, Vaidya.	600
59	"Chikitsa Tatva Vijnan" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do.	Binode Lal Das Gupta, Vaidya; age 38 years.	300
60	"Chinsurah Vartavaha" (N) ...	Chinsura ...	Weekly	Dina Nath Mukerji ...	1,000
61	"Dainik Chandrika" (N) ...	Calcutta ...	Daily, except on Thursdays.	Haridas Dutta, Hindu, Kayastha; 42 years.	2,000
62	"Dacca Prakas" (N) ...	Dacca ...	Weekly	Mukunda Vibari Chakravarty, Hindu, Brahmin; age 41 years.	760
63	"Darsak" (N) ...	Calcutta ...	Do.	.....	.....
64	"Devalya" (P) ...	Do. ...	Monthly	Girija Sankar Rai Chowdhuri, M.A. ...	800
65	"Dharma O Karma" (P) ...	Do. ...	Quarterly	Sarat Chandra Chowdhuri, Hindu, Brahmin.	1,000 to 1,300
66	"Dharma Tatva" (P) ...	Do. ...	Fortnightly	Vaikuntha Nath Ghosh, Brahmo ...	300
67	"Dharma Pracharak" (P) ...	Do. ...	Monthly	Nrisingha Ram Mukherji, Hindu, Brahmin; age 50 years.	2,000
68	"Dhruba" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do.	Birendra Nath Ghosh, Hindu Kayastha; age 36 years.	900
69	"Education Gazette" (N) ...	Chinsurah ...	Weekly	Mukundadeo Mukerji, M.A., B.L., Brahmin; age 56 years.	1,500
70	"Faridpur Hitaishini" (N) ...	Faridpur ...	Fortnightly	Raj Mohan Majumdar, Hindu, Vaidya; age about 76 years.	300
71	"Galpa Lahari" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Monthly	Jnanendra Nath Basu, Hindu, Kayastha; age 35 years.	600
72	"Gandha-Vanik-Hitaishi" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do.	Ashutosh Kundu, Hindu, Mudi by caste; age 28 years.	1,000
73	"Gaud-duta" (N) ...	Malda ...	Weekly	Krishna Chandra Agarwallah ...	400
74	"Grihaatha" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Monthly	Sarat Chandra Dev ...	500
75	"Hablul-Matin" (N) ...	Do. ...	Daily	Saiyid Jelaluddin, Muhammadan; age 61.	500
76	"Hakim" (P) ...	Do. ...	Monthly	Masihar Rahman, Muhammadan; age 30.	500
77	"Haridas or Sri Gauranga Sevaka" (P) ...	Murshidabad ...	Do.	Lalit Mohan Banerji, Hindu, Brahmin; age 56 years.	290
78	"Hindusthana" (N) ...	Calcutta ...	Weekly	Haridas Datta, Hindu, Kayastha; age 42 years.	900
79	"Hindu Ranjika" (N) ...	Rajshahi ...	Do.	Kachimuddin Sarkar, Muhammadan; age 40 years.	290
80	"Hindu Sakha" (P) ...	Hooghly ...	Monthly	Raj Kumar Kavyathirtha, Hindu, Brahmin.	500
81	"Hitavadi" (N) ...	Calcutta ...	Weekly	Manindranath Basu, Hindu, Kayastha; age 43 years.	23,000
82	"Hitvarta" (N) ...	Chittagong ...	Do.	Birendra Lal Das Gupta, Hindu, Vaidya.	600
83	"Homeopathy-Chikitsa Petra" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Monthly	Dr. B. M. Dass, Christian; age 48 years.	450
84	"Homeopathi-Prachar" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do.	Probodh Chandra Banerji, Hindu, Brahmin; age 40 years.	1,000
85	"Islam-Abha" (P) ...	Mymensingh ...	Do.	Sheik Abdul Majid ...	.....
86	"Islam-Rabi" (N) ...	Litto ...	Weekly	Maulvi Naziruddin Ahmad, Muslim; age about 32 years.	700
87	"Jagat-Jyoti" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Monthly	Jnanatana Kaviraj, Buddhist; age 56 years.	700
88	"Jagaran" (N) ...	Bagerhat ...	Weekly	Amarendra Nath Basu, Hindu, Kayastha.	About 900
89	"Jahannabi" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Monthly	Sudhakrishna Bagchi, Hindu, Brahmin; age 28 years.	1,400
90	"Janmabhumi" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do.	Jatindranath Dutta, Hindu, Kayastha; age 30 years.	300



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<i>Bengali—continued.</i>					
91	"Jasohar" (N) ...	Jessore ...	Weekly	Ananda Mohan Chaudhuri, Hindu, Kayastha.	600
92	"Jubak" (P) ...	Santipur ...	Monthly	Jnananda Pramanik, Brahmo; age 33 years.	500
93	"Jugi-Sammilani" (P) ...	Comilla ...	Do.	Radha Govinda Nath, Hindu, Jugi ...	1,0
94	"Jyoti" (N) ...	Chittagong ...	Weekly	Kali Shankar Chakravarty, Brahmin; age 46 years.	2,00
95	"Kajer Loke" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Monthly	Saroda Prasad Chatterji, Brahmin; age 46 years.	350
96	"Kalyani" (N) ...	Magura ...	Weekly	Shashikanta Bhattacharya, Brahmin; age 37 years.	100
97	"Kanika" (P) ...	Murshidabad ...	Monthly	Umesh Chandra Bhattacharya, Hindu, Brahmin; age 37 years.	125
98	"Karmakar Bandhu" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Do.	Banamali Seth, Hindu, Swarnakar; age 43 years.	500
99	"Kasipur-Nibasi" (N) ...	Barisal ...	Weekly	Pratap Chandra Mukharji, Hindu, Brahmin; age 68 years.	500
100	"Kayastha Patrika" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Monthly	Madhu Sudan Roy Bisharad, Hindu, Kayastha; age 65 years.	750
101	"Khulnavasi" (N) ...	Khulna ...	Weekly	Jatindra Nath Basu and others, Hindu, Kayastha; age 37 years.	500
102	"Kohinoor" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Monthly	Muhammad Rusun Ali Choudhuri ...	700
103	"Krishak" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do.	Nikunja Behari Dutt ...	1,000
104	"Krishi-Sampad" (P) ...	Dacca ...	Do.	Nishi Kanta Ghosh, Hindu, Kayastha; age 33 years.	600
105	"Kushadaha" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Do.	Jagindra Nath Kuuda, Hindu, Brahmo; age 35 years.	500
106	"Mahajan Bandhu" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do.	Raj Krishna Pal, Hindu, Tambuli; age 43 years.	400
107	"Mahila" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do.	Rev. Braja Gopal Neogi, Brahmo; age 58 years.	300
108	"Mahisya-Mohila" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do.	.....	1,000
109	"Mahisya Samaj" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do.	Narendra Nath Das, Hindu, Kaijarta	300
110	"Mahisya-Sarhid" (P) ...	Diamond Harbour ...	Do.	Haripada Haldar, Hindu, Kaijarta; age 30 years.	350
111	"Malda Samachar" (N) ...	Malda ...	Weekly	Kaliprasanna Chakravarty, Hindu, Brahmin.	1,100
112	"Manasi" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Monthly	Subodh Chandra Dutt and others, Hindu, Kayastha; age 38 years.	1,000
113	"Manbhum" (N) ...	Purulia ...	Weekly	Bagala Charan Ghosh, Hindu, Kayastha; age 41 years.	About 500
114	"Medini Bandhab" (N) ...	Midnapore ...	Do.	Devdas Karan, Hindu, Sadgope; age 45 years.	600
115	"Midnapore Hitaishi" (N) ...	Ditto ...	Do.	Manmatha Nath Nag, Hindu, Kayastha; age 35 years.	500
116	"Moslem Hitaishi" (N) ...	Calcutta ...	Weekly	Shaikh Abdur Rahim and Mozummul Haque.	6,300
117	"Muhammadi" (N) ...	Do. ...	Do.	Muhammad Akram Khan, Musalman; age 37 years; and Maulvi Akbar Khan.	About 1,400
118	"Mukul" (P) ...	Do. ...	Monthly	Hem Chandra Sarkar, Brahmo; age 38 years.	1,000
119	"Murshidabad Hitaishi" (N) ...	Saidabad ...	Weekly	Banwari Lal Goswami, Hindu, Brahmin; age 48 years.	306
120	"Namasudra Suhrid" (P) ...	Faridpur ...	Monthly	Aditya Kumar Chowdhuri, Namasudra; age 35 years.	600
121	"Nandini" (P) ...	Howrah ...	Do.	Ashutosh Das Gupta Mahallanabis, Hindu, Baidya; age 40 years.	150
122	"Natya Mandir" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Do.	Amarendra Nath Dutta, Hindu, Kayastha; age 39 years.	500
123	"Natya Patrika" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do.	Narayan Chandra Sen, Subarnabanik; age 31 years.	100
124	"Navya Banga" (N) ...	Chandpur ...	Weekly	Harendra Kishore Roy, Hindu, Kayastha; age 25 years.	400
125	"Nayak" (N) ...	Calcutta ...	Daily	Pancheowri Banerji and Birendra Chandra Ghosh.	3,306
126	"Nava Jivani" (P) ...	Do. ...	Monthly	Rev. Lal Behari Saha, Christian; age 54 years.	200 to 300
127	"Navya Bharat" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do.	Devi Prasanna Ray Chowdhuri, Hindu, Brahmin; age 60 years.	1,000 to 1,500
128	"Nihar" (N) ...	Contai ...	Weekly	Madu Sudan Jana, Brahmo; age 44 years.	500
129	"Noakhali Sammilani" (N) ...	Noakhali Town ...	Do.	Rajendra Lal Ghosh, Hindu, Kayastha; age 26 years.	290
130	"Pabna Hitaish" (N) ...	Pabna ...	Do.	Basanta Kumar Vidyabinode Bhattacharya, Hindu, Brahmin; age 36 years.	350
131	"Pallikitra" (P) ...	Bagerhat ...	Monthly	Ashu Tosh Bose, Hindu, Kayastha; age 35 years.	About 500
132	"Palli Prasun" (P) ...	Joynagore, 24-Parganas district.	Do.	Keshab Chandra Bose, Hindu, Kayastha; age 32 years.	50



No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, cast and age of Editor.	Circulation.
<i>Bengali—continued.</i>					
133	"Pallivasi" (N) ...	Kalna ...	Weekly	Sasi Bhushan Banerji, Hindu, Brahmin; age 48 years.	300
134	"Pallivarta" (N) ...	Bongong ...	Do.	Charu Chandra Roy, Hindu, Kayastha; age 42 years.	400
135	"Pantha" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Monthly	Rajendra Lal Mukherji ...	800
136	"Patake" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do.	Hari Charan Das ...	600
137	"Paricharak" (N) ...	Do. ...	Bi-weekly	Kailas Chandra Sarkar; age 38 years	400
138	"Prachar" (P) ...	Jayanagar ...	Monthly	Rev. G. C. Dutt, Christian; age 46 years.	1,400
139	"Praja Bandhu" (N) ...	Tippera ...	Fortnightly	Iurna Chandra Chakravarti, Kaivarta, Brahmin; age 34 years.	650
140	"Prasapati" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Monthly	Jnanendra Nath Kumar ...	780
141	"Prabhat" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do.	Devendra Nath Mitra ...	300
142	"Prabhakar" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do.	Mohammad Aiyub Khan ...	600
143	"Prakriti" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do.	Devendra Nath Sen ...	1,000
144	"Prasun" (N) ...	Katwa ...	Weekly	Banku Behari Ghosh, Goala; age 42 years.	648
145	"Pratiker" (N) ...	Berhampore ...	Do.	Kamakshya Prasad Ganguly, Hindu, Brahmin; age 56 years.	604
146	"Pratiba" (P) ...	Dacca ...	Monthly	Dhirendra Nath Ganguly ...	780
147	"Prabasi" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Do.	Ashutosh Mukharji ...	500
148	"Pravasi" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do.	Ramananda Chatterji, M.A. ...	5,000
149	"Priti" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do.	Transaukar Sen, M.A. ...	300
150	"Puja" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do.	Kahirode Behari Chowdhury, B.A. ...	250
151	"Puspodyan" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do.	Jnanendra Nath Bose ...	300
152	"Purulia Darpan" (N) ...	Purulia ...	Weekly	Amulya Ratan Chatterji; age 41 years	About 700
153	"Rangpur Darpan" (N) ...	Rangpur ...	Do.	Sarat Chandra Majumdar, Hindu, Brahmin; age 46 years.	400
154	"Rangpur Sahitya Parisad Patrika" (P) ...	Rangpur ...	Quarterly	Panchanan Sarkar, M.A., B.L.	600
155	"Ratnakar" (N) ...	Asansol ...	Weekly	...	300
156	"Sadhak" (P) ...	Nadia ...	Monthly	Satis Chandra Viswas, Hindu, Kayastha; age 32 years.	300
157	"Sahitya" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Do.	Suresh Chandra Samajpati ...	1,500
158	"Sahitya Parisad Patrika" (P) ...	Do. ...	Quarterly	Mahamahopadhyaya Satis Chandra Vidyabhusan.	1,900
159	"Sahitya Sanghita" (P) ...	Do. ...	Monthly	Shyama Charan Kaviratna ...	600
160	"Sahitya Samvad" (P) ...	Howrah ...	Do.	Pramath Nath Sanyal, Hindu Brahmin; age 33 years.	1,000
161	"Samaj" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Do.	Radha Govinda Nath ...	700
162	"Samaj Bandhu" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do.	Adhar Chandra Das ...	450
163	"Samaj Chitra" (P) ...	Dacca ...	Do.	Satis Chandra Roy ...	...
164	"Samay" (N) ...	Calcutta ...	Weekly	Jnanendra Nath Das ...	700
165	"Sammilan" (P) ...	Do. ...	Quarterly	Kunja Behari Das ...	300
166	"Sammilani" (N) ...	Do. ...	Fortnightly	Kali Mohan Bose, Brahmo, age about 40 years	800
167	"Sammilani" (P) ...	Do. ...	Monthly	Bijoy Krishore Acharya, B.A., LL.B., Christian; age 45 years.	460
168	"Sandes" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do.	Upendra Krishore Roy Chowdhury, Brahmo; age 45 years.	300
169	"Sanjivani" (N) ...	Do. ...	Weekly	Sivanath Sastri, M.A., and others ...	6,000
170	"Sansodhini" (N) ...	Chittagong ...	Do.	Kasi Chandra Das Gupta, Brahmo; age 60 years.	400
171	"Santi" (P) ...	Do. ...	Monthly	Atul Chandra Roy Chowdhury, Hindu, Kayastha; age 35 years.	200
172	"Saji" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Do.	...	...
173	"Saswati" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do.	Nikhil Nath Roy ...	...
174	"Sansar Sukrid" (P) ...	Belgachia ...	Do.	Sarat Chandra Dev ...	...
175	"Sachchashi Sukrid" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Do.	Sarat Chandra Dev Kavikoumadi, Hindu, Kayastha; age 48 years.	400
176	"Sebak" (P) ...	Dacca ...	Do.	Rajani Kanta Guha, Brahmo, age 43 years.	400
177	"Senapati" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Do.	Rev. W. Carey, age 56 years	200
178	"Sisu" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do.	Baradakanta Majumdar, Hindu, Kayastha; age 38 years.	1,300
179	"Sourava" ...	Mymensingh ...	Do.	Kedar Nath Majumdar ...	200
180	"Siksha" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Do.	Atul Chandra Sen, M.A., B.L. ...	125
181	"Sikshak" (P) ...	Barisal ...	Do.	Rev. W. Carey; age 56 years	1,000
182	"Siksha Prachar" (P) ...	Mymensingh ...	Do.	Maulvi Moslemuddin Khan Chowdhury, age 35 years.	1,600
183	"Siksha Samachar" (N) ...	Dacca ...	Weekly	Abinas Chandra Gupta, M.A., B.L., Vaidya; age 36 years.	600
184	"Silpa-o-Sahitya" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Monthly	Manmatha Nath Chakravarti ...	800
185	"Snehamayee" (P) ...	Dacca ...	Do.	Rev. A. L. Sarkar ...	250
186	"Sopan" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do.	Hemendra Nath Datta, Brahmo; age 36 years.	750
187	"Sri Sri Vaishnava Sangini" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Do.	Madhusudan Das Adhikari, Vaishnav; age 30 years.	1,700
188	"Sri Sri Vishnu Priya-o-Ananda Bazar Patrika" (N) ...	Do. ...	Weekly	Rasik Mohan Chakravati Brahmin; age 41 years.	1,000
189	"Subarna-banik" (N) ...	Do. ...	Do.	Kiran Gopal Sipha, Hindu, Subarna-banik; age 29 years.	...



No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
190	"Suhrid" (N) ...	Bakarganj ...	Weekly ...	Rama Charan Pal, Hindu, Kayastha ...	150
191	"Suprabhat" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Monthly ...	Sm. Kumudini Mitra ...	800
192	"Suraj" (N) ...	Pabna ...	Weekly ...	Kishori Mohan Roy, Hindu, Kayastha; age 38 years.	800
193	"Suhrit" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Monthly ...	Hari Pada Das, B. A., Brahmo; age 28 years.	300
194	"Sudhi" (P) ...	Howrah ...	Do. ...	Kalabaran Ghosh, Hindu, Kayastha; age 23 years.	800
195	"Suravi" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Monthly ...	Nagendra Nath Shoo, M. A., Goldsmith by caste; age 40 years.	500
196	"Swarnakar Bandhav" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Dr. Kartic Chandra Bose, M. B. ...	4,500
197	"Swastha Samachar" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Rajkristo Paul and others ...	300
198	"Tambuli Samaj" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Tarapada Chatterji, age 28 years ...	250
199	"Tara" (P) ...	Do. ...	Irregular ...	Lalit Mohan Das, M. A., and others ...	500
200	"Tattwa Kaumudi" (P) ...	Do. ...	Fortnightly ...	Bijay Nath Majumdar ...	800
201	"Tattwa Manjari" ...	Do. ...	Monthly ...	Rabindra Nath Tagore ...	300
202	"Tattwa-bodhini Patrika" ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Bahis Das Pal, Hindu, Tel; age 38 years.	1,300
203	"Teli Bandhav" (P) ...	Howrah ...	Do. ...	Anukul Chandra Gupta, Sastri; age 41 years.	1,250
204	"Toahini" (P) ...	Dacca ...	Do. ...	Kamal Hari Mukherji ...	900 to 2,000
205	"Trade Gazette" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	Satis Chandra Chakravarti ...	450
206	"Triveni" (P) ...	Basirhat ...	Do. ...	Kamaniya Kumar Siogha, Brahmo; age 25 years.	150
207	"Tripura Hitaiishi" (N) ...	Comilla ...	Weekly ...	Bhabataran Basu, Hindu, Kayastha; age 32 years.	1,500
208	"Uchchasa" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Monthly ...	Swami Saradananda ...	2,000 to 10,000
209	"Udbodhana" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Narayan Krishna Goswami ...	250
210	"United Trade Gazette" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Jajneswar Banerji, Hindu, Brahmin; age 56 years.	100
211	"Upasana" (P) ...	Murshidabad ...	Do. ...	Ramdayal Majumdar, M. A., and others ...	500
212	"Utsav" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	Banku Behari Dhar ...	900
213	"Vasudha" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Phanindra Nath Pal, B. A. ...	750
214	"Yamuna" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Adhar Chandra Nath ...	300
215	"Yogi Sakha" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Yogananda Pramanick ...	600
216	"Yubak" (P) ...	Santipur ...	Do. ...	Girija Nath Mukherji, Hindu, Brahmin; age 42 years.	700
217	"Vartavaha" (N) ...	Ranaghat ...	Weekly ...	Bipin Chandra Pal and others ...	1,000
218	"Vandana" (P) ...	Baidyabati ...	Monthly ...	Nogendra Nath Pal Chowdhury, Hindu, Kayastha; age 37 years.	100
219	"Vijaya" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	Abinas Chandra Gupta, Vaidya; age 36 years.	100
220	"Viswadut" (N) ...	Howrah ...	Weekly ...	Jogendra Nath Gupta, Hindu, Vaidya; age 33 years.	.....
221	"Viswavarta" (N) ...	Dacca ...	Do. ...	Hara Govinda Siromani ...	.....
222	"Vikampur" (P) ...	Mymensingh ...	Quarterly ...	Kumud Bandhu Chakravarti, Hindu Brahmin. ...	390
223	"Vasanti" (P) ...	Ditto ...	Monthly ...	G. C. Basu ...	600
<i>English-Bengali.</i>					
224	"Ananda Mohan College Magazine" (P) ...	Mymensingh ...	Monthly ...	Mr. R. B. Ramsbotham, and Bidhubhushan Goswami, Hindu, Brahmin.	.....
225	"Bangavasi College Magazine" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	Satya Bhushan Dutt Roy, Baidya; age 46 years.	1,200
226	"Dacca College Magazine" (P) ...	Dacca ...	Quarterly ...	Satyendra Nath Bhadra and Bidhubhushan Goswami.	.....
227	"Dacca Gazette" (N) ...	Do. ...	Weekly ...	Lalit Mohan Chatterji, Brahmo ...	600
228	"Dacca Review" (P) ...	Do. ...	Monthly ...	Board of Professors, Rajshahi College ...	300
229	"Jagannath College Magazine" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Jyotish Chandra Majumdar ...	500
230	"Loyal Citizens" (N) ...	Calcutta ...	Weekly ...	Kama Nath Ghosh, Hindu, Kayastha; age about 40 years.	1,300
231	"Rajshahi College Magazine" (P) ...	Dacca ...	Quarterly ...	Rev. J. Watt, M. A. ...	550
232	"Rangpur Dikprokash" (N) ...	Rangpur ...	Weekly ...	Rajani Kanta Gupta, Hindu, Vaidya; age 48 years.	400
233	"Sanjaya" (N) ...	Fardipur ...	Do. ...	E. G. Phillips ...	.....
234	"Scottish Churches College Magazine" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Five issues in the year.	.....	.....
235	"Tippera Guide" (N) ...	Comilla ...	Weekly ...	Sadananda Sukul ...	600
<i>Gar.</i>					
236	"Achikni Ripeng" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Monthly ...	Ambica Prasad Baija, Hindu, Brahmin; age 40 years.	3,400
237	"Phring Phring" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	.....	.....
<i>Hindi.</i>					
238	"Barabazar Gazette" (N) ...	Calcutta ...	Weekly ...	.....	.....
239	"Bharat Mitra" (N) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	.....	.....



No.	Name of Publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
240	"Bira Bharat" (N) ...	Calcutta ...	Weekly ...	Pandit Ramamanda Datta, Hindu, Brahmin; age 30 years.	1,500
241	"Chota Nagpur Dar Patika" (P) ...	Ranchi ...	Monthly ...	Rev. R. H. Whitley, Christian ...	450
242	"Dainik Bharat Mitra" (N) ...	Calcutta ...	Daily ...	Ambica Prasad Bajpai, Hindu, Brahmin; age 40 years.	300
243	"Daragar Daptar" (P) ...	Do. ...	Monthly ...	Ram Lal Burman, Hindu, Khatrisya; age 37 years.	800
244	"Hindi Vangabasi" (N) ...	Do. ...	Weekly ...	Harikisan Joshi, Hindu, Khatrisya; age 37 years.	550
245	"Jaina Sidhanta Bhaskar" (P) ...	Do. ...	Monthly ...	Padmaraj Jaina, Hindu, Jain; age about 60 years.	500
246	"Manoranjan" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Ishwari Prasad Sharma, Hindu, Brahmin; age 60 years.	500
247	"Marwari" (N) ...	Do. ...	Weekly ...	B. K. Tewari, Hindu, Vaisya ...	500
248	"Saraswat Hitaishi" (P) ...	Do. ...	Monthly ...	Govinda Charya, Hindu, Brahmin; age 37 years.	1,000
249	"Sevak" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Nawab Zedik Lal, Brahmin; age 30 years.	500
250	"Sudhakar" (N) ...	Do. ...	Weekly ...	Radha Mohan Gokulji, Hindu, Agarwala; age 50 years.	500
<i>Parvatiya.</i>					
251	"Gurkha Khabar Kogot" (P) ...	Darjeeling ...	Monthly ...	Rev. G. F. Pradhun, Christian; age 60 years.	400
<i>Persian.</i>					
252	"Hablul-Matin" (N) ...	Calcutta ...	Weekly ...	Saiyid Jelaluddin, Muhammadan ...	500
<i>Poly-lingual.</i>					
253	"Devanagar" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Monthly ...	Sarada Charan Mitra, M.A., B.L. ...	500
254	"Printers Provider" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	S. T. Jones ...	500
255	"Sadhu Samvad" (P) ...	Howrah ...	Do. ...	Nilananda Chatterji, B.L.; age 36 years	350
<i>Sanskrit.</i>					
256	"Vidyodaya" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Monthly ...	Hrishikes Sastri ...	500
<i>Bengali Sanskrit.</i>					
257	"Hindu Patrika" (P) ...	Jessore ...	Monthly ...	Rai Yadu Nath Masumdar Bahadur, Barajibi; age 60 years.	940
258	"Sri Vaishnava Sevika" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	Hari Mohan Das Thakur ...	400
<i>Urdu.</i>					
259	"Durbar Gazette" (N) ...	Calcutta ...	Daily ...	Nawab Ali, Muhammadan ...	1,000
260	"Hablul Matin" (N) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Saiyid Jelaluddin, Muhammadan ...	700
261	"Hilal" (N) ...	Do. ...	Weekly ...	Maulana Abul Kalam Ayad, Muhammadan; age 37 years.	1,000
262	"Negare Basim" (P) ...	Do. ...	Monthly ...	Maulvi Sayed Hossan Askari, M.A., and Maulvi Abul Makarim Fasil Wahab.	...



*Additions to, and alterations in, the list of Vernacular Newspapers as it stood on the 1st July 1913.*

No.	Name of Publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
1	"Diamond Harbour Hitaishi"	Diamond Harbour ...	Weekly ...	.....	... ..
2	"Prantavasi" ...	Netrokona ...	Do. ...	.....	... ..
3	"Mondar Mala" (P) ..	Calcutta ...	Monthly ...	Umes Chandra Vidyaratna ...	... ..
4	"Rahasya Prakas" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	.....	... ..

No. 26, "Banga Janani" (N) has ceased to exist.



1. The first part of the document is a list of names and addresses, which are arranged in two columns. The names are written in a cursive script, and the addresses are written in a more formal, printed style. The list includes names such as "John Smith", "Mary Jones", and "Robert Brown", along with their respective addresses.



## I.—FOREIGN POLITICS.

**The Hindi Bangavasi** [Calcutta] of the 24th November remarks that the time is drawing near when Ireland will be granted Home Rule. One is curious as to how the Liberals and Unionists will come to an agreement ultimately.

HINDI BANGAVASI  
Nov. 24th, 1913.

2. Referring to Lord Crewe's pronouncement regarding the probable effect of the Ulsterian propaganda in India, the *Hindusthan* [Calcutta] of the 22nd November writes:—

HINDUSTHAN,  
Nov. 22nd, 1913.

"The mischief that bad example may lead to." We are quite confident that the people of India will never be led away by the evil example of the Ulsterians. There is, however, much to be anxious about if the evil counsel of men like Carson and his followers turn the heads of some reckless young men in this country. Sir Edward Carson, Lord Londonderry, Mr. Smith, Captain Craig, and General Richardson are all persons of rank and wealth. But their heinous deeds are by no means worthy of their great position.

3. *Al Hilal* [Calcutta] of the 12th and 19th November says:—Africa has been the home of our afflictions for the last twelve hundred and five years. On this Continent are situated Egypt, Abyssinia, Tripoli, Tubelan, Algeria and Morocco, the very dust of which countries contains the painful stories of our fall and humiliation. It is not at all surprising if during the recent years some difficulties and troubles have again made their appearance for our mortification in a small corner of this Continent, namely, South Africa. But the fact which is very much to be regretted is this that along with us unfortunate Moslems some of our Hindu, Sikh and Parsi compatriots have also been involved in difficulties.

AL-HILAL,  
N v. 12th, & 19th, 1913.

It is said that Musalmans remain silent so long only as their religion is not interfered with—what a big lie is this! In British South Africa the religion of the Musalmans has been interfered with, but have they raised any voice of complaint? The courts of that country have declared the Moslem *nika* marriage as illegal—a custom obtaining in a country where a plurality of wives is allowed. Is this not humiliating to the Moslem religion? Is it not a direct interference with the tenets of Islam?

Indians in South Africa are proceeding with moderation. They have severed their connection with the factories. They are firmly demanding their rights. The treatment which is being meted out to Indians in South Africa is being followed in America, Australia and other colonies as well. In view of these colonies not admitting Indians within their portals the Government of India ought to shut its doors against them. The fact is that when the sons of India are not honoured in their own country they have no right to ask for concessions elsewhere. When a race is not strong at its very base it cannot claim respect elsewhere. An Englishman or a Japanese gets respect wherever he goes. O you unfortunate people of India, when it has not fallen to your lot to get peace and comfort in your own country it is no wonder that you should be spurned at in other countries.

4. The *Dainik Chandrika* [Calcutta] of the 22nd November does not think that the surmise of a section of the London Press, that the South African question is likely to cause a terrible unrest in India, is at all right. True, every Indian is anxious that no injustice should be done to their countrymen in South Africa and subscriptions are being briskly raised in this country for their help; but these facts, says the paper, do not by any means prove that there is likely to be any unrest in India. The journal hopes that the Government of India will explain the situation to the London public and thus set their doubts at rest.

DAINIK CHANDRIKA,  
Nov. 22nd, 1913.

5. The *Habul Matin* (Bengali daily edition) [Calcutta] of the 20th November publishes a summary, in Bengali, of Mr. Gokhale's communication to the Press on the situation in South Africa as regards Indians.

HABUL MATIN  
(BENGALI DAILY  
EDITION.)  
Nov. 20th, 1913.

Mr Gokhale on the situation in South Africa.



MO LAM HITA SM,  
Nov. 21st, 1913.

6. The *Moslem Hitaishi* [Calcutta] of the 21st November says that as measures of retaliation on the South African colonials for their ill-treatment of South African Indians the Supreme Legislative Council in India should pass laws forbidding entrance of South African Colonials into India for service, trade or any other purpose, and expelling from India all such colonials at present residing in it. It should be the paramount duty of all Indian members of the Supreme Council to urge the Government to pass such laws. The entire Indian Press is requested to agitate for the passing of such laws and Lord Hardinge is prayed to turn his gracious look towards the oppressed Indians in South Africa.

HINDUSTHAN,  
Nov. 22nd, 1913.

7. The *Hindusthan* [Calcutta] of the 22nd November writes:—  
Indians in South Africa.

The Governor-General of India has now to obey the mandates of the English Government. It was not so, however, in Lord Canning's time. The present troubles in South Africa would have been over long ago if the Governors-General of India were bold enough to retaliate the wrongs inflicted on Indians in that country. Let the emigration of Indians to South Africa be stopped, let the doors of India be shut against the White residents of South Africa, let there be no commercial relations between the two countries, let no soldier from India be sent there, and let India have nothing whatever to do with that country, and the White men of South Africa are bound to be brought to their senses.

BANGAVASI,  
Nov. 22nd, 1913.

8. The *Bangavasi* [Calcutta] of the 22nd November says:—  
"Resistance to oppression" on Indians in South Africa.  
The oppressions which led to the indigo disturbances in Bengal in 1860 are still fresh in the minds of the Bengalis. This is why Bengalis of all Indians best realise the seriousness of the plight of the South African Indians. In Bengal the British Government showed its magnanimity by suppressing the indigo oppressions. We hope that in South Africa also it will show an equal magnanimity by saving the Indians from oppression and giving them their just rights.

BANGAVASI,  
Nov. 22nd, 1913.

9. The *Bangavasi* [Calcutta] of the 22nd November says that Mr. Fisher's recent statement proves how the South African Government also is devoid of all sympathy with the Indians. Should not the Government of India now retaliate by closing the doors of the public service and trade in India against South African Colonials?

DAIVIK BHARAT  
MITRA,  
Nov. 25th, 1913.

10. The *Dainik Bharat Mitra* [Calcutta] of the 25th November is gratified at the action which the Government of India has taken in regard to the South African Indian question.  
South Africa and Government of India.

SANJIVANI,  
Nov. 20th, 1913.

11. The *Sanjivani* [Calcutta] of the 20th November, referring to the grievances of Indian settlers in South Africa, asks:—Why should we put up with this oppression? It is getting intolerable. Coal extracted with Indian labour in Natal is used on Indian Railways. Our duty is not to touch this coal at all. If railways and ships use it, it is the duty of Indian coolies, clerks and engineers employed on these ships and railways to vow to refuse to touch it. Our Government ought to help us in putting down this arrogance and oppression on the part of the Boers. And let funds be raised in India freely to help the widows and children of their compatriots in South Africa who are playing the part of "passive resisters."

MAT  
Nov. 21st, 1913.

12. The *Samay* [Calcutta] of the 21st November says that the Imperial Government should urge on the Government of South Africa the necessity of repealing the £3 capitation tax on Indians in South Africa and otherwise treat them well in the colony. And as measures of retaliation on the South African Government the Secretary of State for India should (1) forbid emigration of indentured Indian labour to South Africa and (2) prevent the import of South African coal into India. It is a wonder that the British Government is looking with indifference on the inhuman oppressions which are being committed on Indians in South Africa.  
"Are not Indians British subjects?" "Let the South African Government be taught a lesson." "What terrible barbarity!"



13. In connexion with the South African Indian question the *Basumati* [Calcutta] of the 22nd November suggests that the Government of India should repatriate the Indians residing there. No benevolent ruler can permit his subjects to go to a country where men are treated so cruelly.

*BASUMATI*,  
Nov. 22nd, 1913.

14. The *Mohammadi* [Calcutta] of the 21st November feels both pleased and sorry at the recent conclusion of peace between Turkey and Greece. It feels pleased, because now Turkey will be able freely to devote herself to internal improvement, to educational and industrial progress in Asia Minor and to build up a Navy. On the other hand, it feels sorry because there is no longer any prospect of Turkey regaining important places like Salonika, Janina, Monastir, the Aegean Isles, etc. At the present time the Turkish forces are in a highly efficient condition and there are three lakhs of them available for an expedition against Greece. Greece cannot possibly muster now more than a lakh to fight against them. And if she can count on Montenegro and Servia as Allies, Turkey is sure of Bulgaria's support. So the chances were all for victory leaning to the Turkish side.

*MOHAMMADI*,  
Nov. 21st, 1913.

## II.—HOME ADMINISTRATION.

### (a)—Police.

15. The *Moslem Hitaishi* [Calcutta] of the 21st November alleges that the Subdivisional Officer of Kushtia has been committing great oppression on the Musalmans of the Hathia village in connection with the *Bakr-Id*, details of which will be published in a subsequent issue. The Deputy Magistrate, says the writer, is conspicuous for his anti-Musalman feelings.

*MOSLEM HITAI SHI*,  
Nov. 21st, 1913.

16. After alleging that Yatin Babu, the Sub-Inspector of the Svarupnagar thana, in the Basirhat subdivision of the 24-l'arganas district, tried to prevent *Korbani* in the Moh-mdakati village by making a false report to the Subdivisional Officer who, however, decided the matter quite tactfully without dissatisfying any party, a correspondent of the *Moslem Hitaishi* [Calcutta] of the 21st November says that the Sub-Inspector should not be kept in charge of a thana. He should be degraded and transferred from the place. By his stay at Svarupnagar for a long time, he will set the Hindus and Muhammals of the place against each other.

*MOSLEM HITAI SHI*,  
Nov. 21st, 1913.

17. The *Bangavasi* [Calcutta] of the 22nd November asks if it is true that in view of Lord Hardinge's visit to Cuttack, the police has become very strict on those who are now going to that town, has laid His Excellency's route in the town as much through its outskirts as possible and is taking security bonds from the residents of houses on both sides of the route.

*BANGAVASI*,  
Nov. 22nd, 1913.

18. The *Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 21st November referring to the recent orders by the District Magistrate of Dacca against Gurkha soldiers entering the limits of Dacca town, writes that this order will prove efficacious in preventing further outrages on the townspeople by the Gurkhas. So far so good. But what has Government done to punish those Gurkhas who actually were guilty of violent oppression on the shop-keepers of Dacca on the 11th, 12th and 13th November last? If such license on their part is tolerated, because they assist in upholding the Empire, they will ere long be encouraged to degenerate into a body of hired rowdies.

*HITAVADI*,  
Nov. 21st, 1913.

### (b)—Working of the Courts.

19. The *Bangavasi* [Calcutta] of the 22nd November requests Lord Carmichael to at once call for the papers of the case in which a European employé of a jute godown at Noakhali-channuhari, who stood

*BANGAVASI*,  
Nov. 22nd, 1913.



charged with having whipped a Musalman at the local railway station, has been acquitted by Mr. Fell, Deputy Magistrate. Mr. Fell's decision has astounded the people of Noakhali. His Excellency should personally look into the papers of the case.

(d)—Education.

ANANDA BAZAR  
PATRIKA,  
Nov. 20th, 1913.

20. The *Ananda Bazar Patrika* [Calcutta] of the 20th November writes:—

"Courtesy of a European Professor" (the Presidency College incident).

On Thursday last Babu Hriday Chandra Banerjee, a Professor of the Presidency College, was discussing with the students of the I. Sc. Class the necessity of splitting up the class into two sections, and naturally there was some lively conversation among the boys regarding their respective seats. Professor Harrison of the same college, who happened to be passing by at the time, got very angry at this and entering into the class-room caught one of the students by the scruff of his neck, shook him and called him a chattering monkey. The students took this as a great insult and appealed to Mr. James, the Principal, for redress. Mr. James first tried to laugh the matter away, but finding that the boys were not to be placated in this way he got Mr. Harrison to ask their pardon and thus put an end to the unfortunate affair.

HABLU MATIN  
(BENGALI DAILY  
EDITION),  
Nov. 19th, 1913.

21. Referring to the same affair, the *Hablu Matin* (Bengali daily edition)

"A Professor's deed."

[Calcutta] of the 19th November hopes that such unpleasant incidents will not be heard of in future.

22. Referring to the Presidency College incident the *Hindusthan*

HINDUSTHAN,  
Nov. 22nd, 1913.

*Ibid*

[Calcutta] of the 22nd November observes:—

The affair shows that the Principal, Mr. James, has very little idea of his responsibilities as the head of that institution. If he does not care to listen to the grievances of the students placed under his charge, it is no use his remaining in the college any more. We have heard many things against him on more than one occasion. But we hope that he will mend his ways in the future. A man like him who aspires to be the Director of Public Instruction should act with justice and impartiality. We may take this opportunity to point out to our readers the ill-treatment which is now accorded to Indian students in English Universities. A Bengali student, Mr. Bhupati Mohan Sen, who is an M. Sc. of the Calcutta University and has passed with very great credit in the Mathematical Tripos, has not been allowed to be a Fellow of the King's College simply because he is a Bengali. If such be the case in a country like England, the nursery of freedom, no wonder that the state of things should be worse in India. It is a great pity that the loyal Indian subjects of His Majesty should be treated in this manner by proud Whitemen.

DAINIK BHARAT  
MITRA,  
Nov. 20th, 1913.

23. The *Dainik Bharat Mitra* [Calcutta] of the 20th November in the

Mother tongue in the Universities.

course of an article entitled "Mother tongue in the Universities," remarks that the educational system obtaining in India is as curious an object as the

administrative system. There is no country in the world where education is imparted through the medium of a foreign language. The paper does not agree with Dr. Sunderlal, Vice-Chancellor of the Allahabad University, in the opinion that English should continue to be the medium of instruction in the present condition of things. It says: God alone knows when this present condition will come to an end. Neither Government nor the Universities are eager to put an end to the present system. It contrasts the Indian system with that obtaining in Japan.

It then goes on to say that Government may put an end to the present state of affairs if it pleases. In its opinion, the only remedy lies in adopting the vernaculars as the medium of instruction in the elementary classes.

(e)—Local Self-Government and Municipal Administration.

BANGAVASI,  
Nov. 22nd, 1913.

24. Referring to the question of establishing a Municipal Market in the

"A new market" in Calcutta.

locality of College Square, Calcutta, the *Bangavasi* [Calcutta] of the 22nd November says that this



market should not be smaller than the existing Madhab Babu's market, the place of which it is intended to take. The people of the locality will be greatly inconvenienced if the market is not established on a sufficiently big scale.

(f)—Questions affecting the Land.

25. The *Nihar* [Contai] of the 11th November supports the prayer made to Government by certain inhabitants of the Contai, Tamluk and Ghatal subdivisions of Midnapore to postpone for 2 years the re-survey operations about to be undertaken there.

NIHAR,  
Nov. 11th, 1913.

(g)—Railways and Communications, including Canals and Irrigation.

26. The *Basumati* [Calcutta] of the 22nd November writes that the difficulties of communication between Khulna and Bagherhat owing to the silting up of the Alaipur khal have long been a theme of public discussion. Government offered some time ago to build a railway between the two places and in consequence, the District Board withdrew its scheme of a pucca road and a light railway to be built by Messrs. Martin & Co. or Messrs. Khetter Mohan De & Co. But so far Government has not taken any practical steps towards the construction of the line. People are afraid that this hesitation on the part of Government is due to a fear to injure the interests of the local steamer company. Let Government make up its mind promptly one way or the other, so that the District Board may be free to adopt the necessary measures of redress.

BASUMATI,  
Nov. 22nd, 1913.

27. Niranjana Maiti, a member of the People's Association of the Amta and Dadpur thanas, makes the following petition to the Governor of Bengal through the *Subarnanik* [Calcutta] of the 22nd November:—

SUBARNANIK,  
Nov. 22nd, 1913.

When the Damodar, Cossai and Darkeswar rivers overflow, their surplus waters rush into the small channel of the Silavati. The Silavati cannot drain this huge mass of water properly so that breaches occur in the embankment from Katjurhi to Gopiganj under the Dadpur thana. To provide a good drainage for the water the mouth of the silted up river Chandreswar near Gopiganj should be opened up and the embankments along both sides of the river should be repaired.

Formerly, the surplus water of the Kana Damodar used to be drained by the Hurhurhia khal. But zamindars have usurped a great part of the channel of the khal and raised high embankments on all sides of it. Now in order to facilitate drainage the khal should be widened and the embankments lowered. The drainage khal in the western part of the Amta thana also, which has been filled up by zamindars, should be opened out again. The editor remarks that Government should get the whole question thoroughly investigated by an able engineer.

28. The *Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 21st November, while glad that the Bengal Government is taking up earnestly the work of constructing canals in the Presidency is sorry to see that financially remunerating projects only will be taken up. Rather those projects should be given preference which are likely to improve the local sanitation though they may not yield heavy returns in the shape of tolls.

HITAVADI,  
Nov. 21st, 1913.

(h)—General.

29. A number of inhabitants of Bagadusa, Namiparha, Paranitala and other villages under the Dadra Post-office in the Mymensingh district write in the *Moslem Hitaishi*

MOSLEM HITASHI,  
Nov. 21st, 1913.



[Calcutta] of the 21st November that on the 14th Jaistha (B.E.) last they petitioned the local Postal Superintendent complaining of irregular delivery of letters and so forth, but to no effect. On the 4th Aswin last they again submitted a similar petition, but likewise to no effect. They are now bringing their complaint to the notice of the authorities through this newspaper.

ISLAM RAVI,  
Nov. 21st, 1913.

30. The *Islam Ravi* [Tangail] of the 21st November complains that the post-offices in Tangail have not been selling quinine for some time past. This has brought Government into discredit. For just now the demand for the commodity is great and people believe that Government contemplates raising the price before resuming the sale. This will mean Government will be acting as a common shop-keeper. Let there be a speedy resumption of the sale at the old rates.

DAINIK BHARAT  
MITRA,  
Nov. 20th, 1913.

31. The *Dainik Bharat Mitra* [Calcutta] of the 20th November refers to a recent communication made by the Imperial Government to the Bengal Government on the desirability of having good relationship between the officers of Government and the people, and remarks that Lord Minto had also issued a similar memorandum, but it became a dead letter. Matters would certainly improve if the officers actually follow the instructions.

NOAKHALI  
SAMMILANI,  
Nov. 17th, 1913.

32. The *Noakhali Sammilani* [Noakhali] of the 17th November has the following:—

"Where will the new town be situated?" (site for the new town of Noakhali). The question of a site for the new town of Noakhali is exercising the public mind greatly, for it is vitally connected with the convenience of the people of the district. We have tried to invite the attention of the Government to the matter, but to no effect. The Government has, in spite of our warnings which have now been proved to be true, spent a large amount of money upon a number of buildings; and all this money is now lost. And who is to be held responsible for this? As for Feni and Laksam being made the head-quarters of the district, we do not think any right-thinking man will approve of it, although some gentlemen have expressed themselves in its favour, perhaps for some selfish reason. We hope, however, that the Government will act impartially in the matter. We also invite the attention of the Government to the proposal made some time ago about opening out a canal through Char Jabbar or sinking a flat near the bank of the river, a thing which will confer a real boon on the local people and which has so far been neglected by the authorities.

NIHAR,  
Nov. 11th, 1913.

33. The *Nihar* [Contai] of the 11th November, discussing afresh the question of the partition of Midnapore, writes that the entire population of the district is opposed to any partition. But for the flood and similar calamities, Government would have been swamped with the number of public protests it would have received. As it is, people are too busy thinking of their daily bread to take any interest in political questions. In any event, if Government is resolved on creating a new district, let Contai rather than Khargpur be its head-quarters. The reasons for this preference for Contai were set forth in detail in three previous issues of the *Nihar* (noticed in paragraphs 83, 68 and 70, respectively, of the weekly reports on Native Papers for the 26th July, the 2nd August and the 9th August 1913, respectively). Some more reasons may be adduced now:

(1) Land at and about Contai sells at much higher figures than elsewhere in Midnapore. Hence there is always a large number of civil suits arising here of the value of Rs. 1,000 and upwards. At present all such suits have to be carried all the way to Midnapore to be fought out. A new Subordinate Judge should therefore in all fairness be posted at Contai. Similarly there are sent up a large number of criminal suits from Contai to Midnapore every year. This is a justification for posting at Contai a Sessions Judge or a Subordinate Judge vested with the powers of an Assistant Sessions Judge.

Again, the interference with the natural drainage of the country caused by the extensive system of existing canals admittedly led to the recent heavy floods. There ought to be a Public Works officer of superior rank posted at



Contai to cope with this difficulty. He should be an Executive Engineer, such as used to be posted at Contai in the past.

Now, this posting of a Subordinate Judge and an Executive Engineer at Contai will be necessary, whether a new district is created or not. And if Khargpur be the head-quarters of the new district, similar officers will be necessary for Khargpur as well. It would be cheaper to post these officers at Contai and make Contai the head-quarters of the new district. Additional reasons for selecting Contai are that it is educationally the most advanced part of the district, that it is centrally situated with regard to the area of the proposed Hijili district and that it is healthy. Besides there is plenty of cheap land available in the suburbs of Contai whereon new office buildings can be erected. And, lastly, Contai boasts of a historic past which unhealthy Khargpur can take no credit for.

34. The *Bangavasi* [Calcutta] of the 22nd November says:—

"Partition of Mymensingh."

A rumour is again current that the Mymensingh district will be divided into three districts. Will Lord Carmichael acquiesce in a plan of partitioning the district which is strenuously objected to by its people.

35. Discussing the proposed legislation regarding medical practitioners in

Law regarding the medical profession.

Bengal, the *Chikitsaprakas* [Nadia] for the month of Aswin 1320 B. E. writes that it would welcome any steps taken to prevent the use by quacks of degrees like M.D., etc., which are earned after hard courses of study by medical students at the Government Medical Colleges. The quacks obtain these honours cheap from America and elsewhere. It is also prepared to admit that many of the private medical institutions in the country are trading concerns and most of them absolutely without the requisite facilities and appliances for medical study. It is therefore prepared to welcome Government control of all private medical institutions. But the assumption of control must not be tantamount to the abolition of these schools. What is wanted is that these private medical schools should impart through the vernaculars instruction in medical science such as will turn out really qualified doctors. This is what Government control of them ought to secure.

36. The *Nihar* [Contai] of the 11th November thanks Government for

Government Medical Officers.

having posted medical officers to each thana in Contai subdivision for coping with outbreaks of disease consequent on the recent floods, but greatly doubts how far these officers are making themselves useful. No reports from the mufassal have yet reached it, but judging from what is being done by the officer posted to Contai town the conclusion is that distressed villagers are not being benefited by their presence.

37. The *Dainik Bharat Mitra* [Calcutta] of the 22nd November supports

New Banking Legislation.

the opinion which the Bombay Chamber of Commerce has given in regard to the proposed Banking Laws in this country. It remarks that strict legislation is urgently called for.

38. The *Bangavasi* [Calcutta] of the 22nd November gives a short summary of Lord Carmichael's reply to the address

"The Governor at Rangpur."

presented to His Excellency by the Rangpur District Board on the occasion of his visit to Rangpur. In the course of this reply he expressed his inability to grant the Board's prayer to give to each subdivisional town an Assistant Surgeon, spoke of water-supply and said it was not practicable at present to establish a college at Rangpur. On first coming to Bengal as the Governor of the Province His Excellency spoke many things as regards the necessity of removing the distress arising from scarcity of water in it. But now he seems to have lost much of his old enthusiasm on the subject.

39. The *Hindi Bangavasi* [Calcutta] of the 24th November remarks that

The Home Member's visit to the Andamans.

it would indeed be a great thing if Sir Reginald Craddock's visit to the Andamans leads to the adoption of measures remedying the difficulties under which the political prisoners suffer and accounts of which are published from time to time in the Indian newspapers.

BANGAVASI,  
Nov. 22nd, 1913.

CHIKITSAPRAKAS,  
Aswin, 1320.

NIHAR,  
Nov. 11th, 1913.

DAINIK BHARAT  
MITRA,  
Nov. 22nd, 1913.

BANGAVASI,  
Nov. 22nd, 1913.

HINDI BANGAVASI,  
Nov. 24th, 1913.



BASUMATI,  
Nov. 22nd, 1918.

40. The *Basumati* [Calcutta] of the 22nd November writes that lately the Behar and Orissa Government has shown an example of indifference to the interests of domiciled Bengalis in the province by appointing a Uriya from Cuttack to the post of Government pleader at Puri in preference to the claims of Babu Dhanapati Banarji, a domiciled Bengali of Chota Nagpur, who had received the support of the Local District Magistrate and Judge. But it would not be wise to create internal dissensions by agitating about it. If Dhanapati Babu has the ability he is sure to attain success even without a Government pleadership.

JASOHAR,  
Nov. 22nd, 1918.

41. Referring to the appointment of a Government pleader for Puri the *Jasohar* [Jessore] of the 22nd November says that the conduct of the Government of Bihar and Orissa in the present case, as well as on a similar occasion in Purnea some time before, shows that it is extremely anti-Bengali in spirit.

HINDI BANGAVASI,  
Nov. 24th, 1918.

42. The *Hindi Bangavasi* [Calcutta] of the 24th November says that the Bengali papers always create a tremendous row whenever a Bengali is not given a place and accommodated in Government service. It then refers to the recent action of the Bihar Government in regard to the appointment of a Uriya Government pleader in the place of one Dhanapati Babu. It remarks that raising racial questions of this nature cannot be advantageous either to Bengal or Bihar.

BASUMATI,  
Nov. 22nd, 1918.

43. The *Basumati* [Calcutta] of the 22nd November, referring to the forthcoming Agricultural Conference at Coimbatore, questions the utility of the novel agricultural farms kept up by Government in different parts of the country at great expense. They do not teach the people improved methods of agriculture according to the testimony of authorities like Mr. Mercer and Mr. Cotton. It is a pity that these farms should be failures in India, for elsewhere such institutions have been productive of great good to the agriculturists.

NAYAK,  
Nov. 24th, 1918.

44. With reference to the impending military manœuvres in and about Dacca, the *Nayak* [Calcutta] of the 24th November writes:—

There is nothing to object to in this. But soldiers, Indian and European, in wandering through the villages, may very likely get malaria. Furthermore, the European soldiers may commit outrages on the villagers and create popular discontent with Government. The masses in Bengal are still loyal, because soldiers have never yet been out among them manœuvring. The Babus have so far failed to contaminate them. If now the European soldiers commit acts of oppression, the terrorists will find the work of spreading discontent among the people made easy for them. Let Lord Hardinge think of this.

BASUMATI,  
Nov. 22nd, 1918.

45. The *Basumati* [Calcutta] of the 22nd November writes:—  
It is a disgrace to the British Raj that it has not yet succeeded in establishing peace on the North-Western Frontier of India. Recently news has been received that some Khost outlaws are holding a number of Hindus in ransom. They have lately despatched the head of one of these Hindu prisoners to British territory. The matter is most alarming. The Hindus on the frontier ought to be given firearms to defend themselves.

#### V.—PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS AND CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE.

ANANDA BASAR  
PATRIKA,  
Nov. 20th, 1918.

46. The *Ananda Basar Patrika* [Calcutta] of the 20th November is very sorry to learn from the letter of Babu Deviprasanna Ray Chaudhuri that a severe famine has made its appearance in the Faridpur district. The southern parts of the district have suffered badly from floods this year and almost the whole of the *aus* crops have been destroyed. *Aman* paddy has also fared badly in the Gopalganj subdivision. The Faridpur Suhrid Sabha offered to help the famine-stricken and the District Magistrate referred them to the Subdivisional Magistrate of Gopalganj. The *Sabha* wrote a letter to the latter official on the 14th July, but it was not until a reminder was sent to him on the 11th



August that he cared to reply to it. As requested by him Babus Hiranyakumar Sen Gupta and Rajkumar Biswas went to see the Subdivisional Officer on the 27th August, but could not learn from him much about the work that would be required of them. Later on, on the 19th October, Babu Deviprasanna Ray Chaudhuri went to Gopalganj and was told by the Subdivisional Officer that he had only Rs. 5,000 out of the sum of Rs. 26,000 which the Government had given him for advancing agricultural loans. The Subdivisional Officer also told him that as a Government official it would have been better for him to say that there was no famine. The balance of Rs. 5,000 he had in hand, he said, was held in reserve for sudden emergencies and for buying seed paddy for cultivators if necessary. Devi Babu, therefore, proceeded to the famine-stricken places himself, the Subdivisional Officer supplying him with a list of their names. He (Devi Babu) visited more than a hundred villages suffering great hardships on the way. The entire area between Harinahati and Kasiyani, Dumuria and Radhaganj, and Gopalganj and Puinsur are in the grip of famine and in some villages death has taken place from starvation. The loans advanced by Government have long been spent up and the paper calls upon the charitable institutions of the province, such as the Ramkrishna Mission, the Marwari Association, etc., to come forward and help the distressed people of Faridpur.

47. The *Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 21st November publishes a letter from Deviprasanna Rai Chaudhury, Secretary of the Faridpur Sahrid Sabha, of 210-4, Cornwallis Street,

"Scarcity in Faridpur."

Calcutta, on "Scarcity in Faridpur," which may be thus summarised:—

Excessive rainfall has caused heavy mortality among cattle in South Faridpur and by submerging the *aus* crop has induced acute scarcity among the inhabitants of the place. The area particularly afflicted extends from Harinahati to Kasiani, from Dumuria to Radhaganj and from Gopalganj to Puinsur. In all these places there has been either an utter or an almost entire failure of the crops. At the utmost the yield of crops can be estimated at some four annas. There must be about 13,000 or 14,000 men needing help in some 250 villages. Suragram, Dakshinpar and Falsi are some of the villages which are in a most lamentable condition. At Falsi village two sons of one Lahu Sardar recently died of starvation. There are many women folk who, left alone by their male relations who have gone abroad to seek means of subsistence, are living on the worst vegetables. There must be 20 or 30 such families in each village. But few respectable families can afford two meals a day. There is no supply of country rice available. Rangoon rice holds the field, and even Rangoon rice sells at Rs. 4-10 or Rs. 4-12 per maund. Stories of specific cases of distress of individuals are given by the writer from the villages of Sonabari, Matibhanga (near Gopalganj), Bharakandar, Kangsur and Dakshinpur.

In concluding the writer says that the distress will become serious in the months of Falgun and Chaitra and Baishak. When the *boro* paddy crop is grown in Jaistha things may improve. In the meantime the sum of Rs. 24,000 granted by Government for *taccavi* loans is utterly inadequate. Government should be more liberal in giving help and the public also should loosen their purse strings.

48. The *Jasohar* (Jessore) of the 22nd November also publishes the letter reported above.

*Ibid.*

49. The *Bangavasi* [Calcutta] of the 22nd November quotes from the *Khulnavasi* newspaper, dated the 15th instant, a paragraph in which it is said that although the

"Distress in Khulna."

attention of Mr. Vas, Magistrate, has been drawn to the prevailing distress in the Khulna district, nothing has as yet been done to relieve it. The District Board has sent out a doctor with medicines to the mufassal. This has only saved the poor villagers from imminent death.

It is really strange and regrettable, remarks the editor, that proper arrangements have not yet been made to afford relief to the distressed people. Does Lord Carmichael get no news of all this? Distress prevails also in the locality of Arambagh in the Hooghly district and Habiganj in the Sylhet district. Relief is necessary.

HITAVADI,  
Nov. 21st, 1913.

JASOHAR,  
Nov. 22nd, 1913.

BANGAVASI,  
Nov. 22nd, 1913.



## VI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

SANJIVANI,  
Nov. 20th, 1913.

50. The *Sanjivani* [Calcutta] of the 20th November suggests that the

"Reception of Lord Hardings  
and a prayer for the restoration of  
Bengalis to Bengal."

citizens of Calcutta should get up a big public demonstration to welcome Lord Hardinge when he comes here next Christmas. He is entitled to this exhibition of gratitude as the just statesman who

by reuniting Bengal saved the national existence of the Bengalis. His Excellency is under a pledge to redistribute the boundaries of the Presidency. There are many Bengali-speaking areas still left out of Bengal which evidently pray for inclusion in it. Such are Manbhum, parts of Sonthal Parganas, Purnea and Goalpara, Sylhet and Cachar. When His Lordship visits Calcutta, all public addresses to be presented to him should suggest the desirability of these areas being reunited to Bengal. And all Bengali public men who will be granted interviews with His Excellency should also make it a point to refer to this matter in conversation. Lord Hardinge is a strong-minded man. If once he believes the suggestion to be just, he will not be afraid to carry it out in practice.

BANGAVASI,  
Nov. 22nd, 1913.

51. Referring to Lord Curzon's protest against the statement made in a book written by an English lady to the effect that he had called the Hindus liars, the *Bangavasi* [Calcutta] of the 22nd November says:—

"Who are truthful?" Lord Curzon's statement regarding the ideal of truth in the East.

In the course of his speech in the Calcutta University in 1905, Lord Curzon did expressly say that the highest ideals of truth were the fruits of Western mind, that the honour due to truth had been established in the West long before it was established in the East and so forth. It were best for Lord Curzon not to return to the subject on any occasion. The wound he inflicted on the heart of the Indians will never be healed. Should a diplomat like him prick this wound and make it ache?

SAMAJBANDHU,  
Bhadra and Aswin  
1330, B. E.

52. In the course of an article headed, "Sri Gauranga, the Great Lord,

Sri Gauranga, the Great Lord,  
and the female community."

and the female community," the *Samajbandhu* [Calcutta] for Bhadra and Aswin 1320 B. E.

makes a violent and most objectionable attack on Tantriks and Tantricism. The writer calls the Tantrik cult a cult of the basest immorality and license under which men and women indulge in indiscriminate sexual intercourse as well as promiscuous eating and drinking in the course of a religious practice called the Sadhana of Five M's\* or Chakra-Sadhana. In support of this view he quotes passages from Tantrik scriptures tearing them from their contexts and taking them in their ordinary literal sense.

\* The M's are the initial letters of the words Madya (wine), Mangsa (meat), Matsya (fish), Mudra (fried grains), Maithuna (sexual intercourse).

These passages are rendered by the writer as:—

"Wine, meat, fish, fried grains and sexual intercourse, worship of these five M's grants liberation in every age."

"One should go on drinking till, through excessive intoxication, one falls down on earth. He who, on regaining strength enough to rise after thus falling down, drinks again has not to be born again."

"With the exception of one's own mother one should enjoy all women, not excluding aunts, sisters, daughters and so forth or any woman of any caste."

"He is the best Kaula who after drinking bottles of wine in the shop of an initiate or seller of wine spends the whole night in a whorehouse without the least regard for family prestige, social rule, injunctions of good *shastras* like the *Veda* and remonstrances of wife, children, friends and so forth."

"One who cohabits with a woman in her menses gets the fruits of bathing in the Pushkara Tirtha, one who cohabits with a woman of the Chandala caste gets the fruits of visiting Kashi, one who cohabits with a woman of the shoe-maker caste gets the fruits of bathing in the Prayaga Tirtha, one who cohabits with a washerwoman gets the fruits of visiting the Mathura Tirtha, one who cohabits with a gipsy woman gets the fruits of visiting the Ayodhya Tirtha."

*Note.*—Not only are these translations highly exaggerated even as literal translations but they do not at all give the real meaning of the passages which are highly esoteric in sense. The Tantra Shastra is highly technical and most of the terms used in it have meanings



sometimes altogether different from and sometimes much wider than their ordinary dictionary meanings. The writer, however, gives them their dictionary meanings and thus calls Tantriks "beasts in human shape." He ascribes the prevalence of polyandry and the general lack of sexual morality among the natives of Bhutan, Sikkim, Burma, Nepal and other places to the influence of Tantricism, and also says that when Tatriism was also greatly in vogue in this country chastity was rare among the women here.

53. The *Charu Mihir* [Mymensingh] of the 18th November laments the advent and growth of anarchism in this country.

Anarchism in India.

It is a thing which has come into this country in the train of Western civilisation and its poison is now spreading itself through the whole of India. The paper had never dreamt that educated and respectable young men would take to dacoity, and, in fact, it had so far taken the police view of what is known as political dacoity with great reservation. But recent events have convinced the journal beyond doubt that a number of respectable youths really do commit dacoities. The cult of anarchism is a grave menace to the peace and happiness of this country, and the paper warns the thoughtless young men who are its votaries against the danger of exasperating the British Government upon which all hope of the country depends.

CHARU MIHIR,  
Nov. 18th, 1913.

54. In the course of an article dealing with the situation created by

"The Right Hon'ble Mr. Syed Amir Ali, Mr. Muhammad Ali, Mr. Wazir Hassan and the present political crisis of the Musalmans."

Mr. Muhammad Ali and Mr. Wazir Hassan in England, the *Moslem Hitaishi* [Calcutta] of the 21st November regrets that the extremist party among the Musalmans in India is taking possession of the political area, pushing back the more sober and efficient members of the community. This is a misfortune to the Musalmans, for, unlike the Hindus, they are not strong enough to be able to hold their own in spite of official opposition and dislike. Mr. Wazir Hassan, a man who was quite unknown before he stepped into the Secretaryship of the All-India Moslem League, wrote an insulting letter to Mr. Amir Ali with the result that the latter has resigned the Presidentship of the London section of the League. The Hon'ble Agha Khan also has resigned his Presidentship of the Indian section of the League. These two resignations have greatly weakened the League. The Hindu Press is jubilant over this, for it sees the prospect of the League becoming only a limb of the Indian National Congress. The Musalmans should know that the Hindu community have got no benefit from the labours of its extremist leaders such as Mr. Tilak, Mr. Aravinda Ghosh and Bepin Chandra Pal. It is moderate leaders like Surendranath Banerjee and Mr. Gokhale who have done it immense good. In Persia the Neo-Persian Party has ruined the country. In Turkey the Neo-Turkish party would have completely ruined the country but for the Balkan war. The extremists in this country have become so wicked that they even carped at the decision of Lord Hardinge in the Cawnpore affair.

MOSLEM HITASHI,  
Nov. 21st, 1913.

55. The *Moslem Hitaishi* [Calcutta] of the 21st November takes Mr.

"Result of over-intelligence" Mr. Mohamed Ali and Mr. Wazir Hassan in England.

Muhammad Ali and Mr. Wazir Hassan severely to task for quarrelling with Mr. Amir Ali and causing quite a scandal in England. Had they not quarrelled with Mr. Amir Ali they would surely have been able to secure interviews with Lord Crewe and Sir Edward Grey. It is regrettable that the *Comrade* is publishing letters against Mr. Amir Ali, but none in his favour.

MOSLEM HITASHI,  
Nov. 21, 1913.

56. The *Jasohar* [Jessore] of the 22nd November takes exception to the

Lord Crewe and the Moslem League.

refusal of Lord Crewe and Mr. Asquith to receive the deputation of the All-India Moslem League on the ground that the representatives of the League had no real following among the Musalmans of India, and that an interview granted to them (the representatives) would dissatisfy the party opposed to the League. The paper does not think that there are many Musalmans in India who do not hold Messrs. Muhammed Ali and Wazir Hassan in high regard, and says that when the deputation had these gentlemen among its members Lord Crewe ought not to have refused it an interview. A highplaced and responsible official like him should, the paper concludes, act impartially, and his present conduct has caused great pain to the Musalman community.

JASOHAR,  
Nov. 22nd, 1913.



MOSLEM HITAISHI,  
Nov. 21st, 1913.

57. The *Moslem Hitaishi* [Calcutta] of the 21st November, referring to Lord Crewe's advice to the in-coming Indian Civilians to treat the natives of India as their equals in education and enlightenment, says:—

"Civilians and British principles of Government"—Lord Crewe's advice.

We shall not be gulled by such sweet words, but still few officials of Lord Crewe's status have said such words before. It is a pity that these words are not likely to have any practical effect. Living under the most liberal Government in the world our condition is the most deplorable. So long as we had no eyes to see it, we saw it not. But now our eyes have been opened, and we see it and hang down our heads in shame. Highly educated Civilians often behave most shamelessly in this country. Whenever we think of this, we are instantly reminded of cases like the hanging of Uday Patni the hanging of two zamindars of Oudh, cases of rupture of the spleen and so forth. It is all the fault of the climate of India that English Civilians should be so despotic and behave so shamefully in India. It is, perhaps, the knowledge of this which has led Lord Crewe to give the above advice to the new Civilians. The conduct of the race of Civilians has created a panic and a feeling of dissatisfaction in the country. It will be highly satisfactory if Lord Crewe's advice can clear the Indian atmosphere.

RANGPUR  
DIKPROKASH,  
Nov. 16th, 1913.

8. The *Rangpur Dikprokash* [Kakina] of the 16th November has the following on His Excellency Lord Carmichael's

"Thrice Welcome." (His Excellency Lord Carmichael's visit to Rangpur.)

visit to Rangpur:—

"It would not be quite Lord Carmichael if he did not discard official routine in his quest to solve the complex problems with which the local administration is always confronted. His thirst for that knowledge and experience which facilitates good government, and aids the advance of the community on straight and easy lines is insatiable, and many are the stories of his incognito visits to the denizens of the worst slums in Calcutta and elsewhere since he first came to Bengal. His easy accessibility has earned for him the undying gratitude of many who, under a less sympathetic ruler, would have been refused admittance. He opens the door to every one and shuts it in the face of no one. A more kind-hearted Governor it would be impossible to wish for. Nor is it less fitting that we should allude in terms of personal admiration to Her Excellency Lady Carmichael. That which Lord Carmichael has, while rigid *purdah* customs prevail, to leave untouched, Her Excellency has undertaken with no uncertain zeal, and her wide sympathies with Indian women have idealised her in countless homes. The popularity which Their Excellencies have earned amongst all classes is, in fact, unprecedented.

DAINIK BHARAT  
MITRA,  
Nov. 22nd, 1913.

59. The *Dainik Bharat Mitra* [Calcutta] of the 22nd November takes the Bengalis and the Marwaris to task for their indifference in the matter of supporting the passive resistance movement in South Africa with large contributions of money.

Indifference of Bengalis and Marwaris to lending support to the passive resistance in South Africa.

ISLAM RAVI,  
Nov. 21st, 1913.

60. The *Islam Ravi* [Tangail] of the 21st November is glad to hear that Moslems are now taking the lead in starting an agitation for the repeal or modification of the

The Press Act.

Press Act. Moslems have now felt its rigours and are wiser by experience. But when it was originally passed, most Moslems supported it, though the *Islam Ravi*, then a newly started journal, raised its humble note of dissent. Hindus should join their Moslem fellow-citizens in this agitation so that it may be crowned with success.

BASUMATI,  
Nov. 22nd, 1913.

61. The *Basumati* [Calcutta] of the 22nd November announces that Mr. D. Mukharji is organising a Syndicate in Europe

Copper mining in Manipur.

to work a copper-mine in Manipur which he has found out. Could not such a company have been formed in India? Will not Indians be entitled to purchase shares in the company? Will not Indians be invited to do so? At least 5 lakhs out of the 15 lakhs of total capital should be especially reserved for Indian purchasers.

HITAVADI,  
Nov. 21st, 1913.

62. The *Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 21st November whole-heartedly supports a petition made to Government by certain inhabitants of Brajamandal in favour of stopping

Taking of animal life in Brajamandal.



all taking of animal life in the area round about Brindaban and Muttra, within a circuit of 84 miles.

63. *Al-Hilal* [Calcutta] of the 12th and 19th November, in referring to the Moslem Conferences, remarks:—This year

AL-HILAL.  
Nov. 12th & 19th, 1913.

Our Conferences.

our *méla* will be held in the city of Agra where once we exhibited our glory and our power.

"In this home we kept lighted up the lamp of our desires for years."

In the city where Akbar and Jehangir decided the fates of others we shall assemble to decide the fate of ourselves.

Where once from the throne of power and glory we saw other peoples' head bowed before us in humiliation, there lying in the dust of humiliation we shall consider means as how to gain peace and protection in the state of subjection.

RAJENDRA CHANDRA SASTRI,

*Bengali Translator.*

BENGALI TRANSLATOR'S OFFICE,

*The 29th November 1913.*



all taking of animal life in the area round about Edinburgh and Melrose  
within a radius of 10 miles.  
[The 10th November 1913] The 10th November 1913  
to the 10th November 1913. The 10th November 1913.  
On the 10th November 1913, the 10th November 1913.  
once we captured our prey and a report  
in the home we kept right up to the  
in the city where the 10th November 1913.  
was to be the 10th November 1913.  
We were once from the 10th November 1913.  
head bowed before us in the 10th November 1913.  
shall consider us as how to gain the 10th November 1913.

THE 10TH NOVEMBER 1913

10th November 1913

The 10th November 1913



**REPORT (PART II)**  
ON  
**INDIAN-OWNED ENGLISH NEWSPAPERS IN BENGAL**  
FOR THE  
**Week ending Saturday, 29th November 1913.**

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REPORT

INDIA-OWNED ENGLISH NEWSPAPERS IN BENGAL

Week ending Saturday 28th November 1915

CONFIDENTIAL

1915

1915

The following table shows the circulation of the principal newspapers published in Bengal during the week ending Saturday 28th November 1915.

The following table shows the circulation of the principal newspapers published in Bengal during the week ending Saturday 28th November 1915.

1. The Indian Express

The Indian Express, founded by Mr. R. C. Banerjee, is the largest newspaper published in Bengal. It is published daily except on Sundays and public holidays.

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2. The Bengali

2. The Bengali

3. The Calcutta Free Press

3. The Calcutta Free Press

4. The Indian Review

4. The Indian Review

5. The Indian Mirror

5. The Indian Mirror

6. The Indian Standard

6. The Indian Standard

7. The Indian Herald

7. The Indian Herald

8. The Indian Echo

8. The Indian Echo

9. The Indian Voice

9. The Indian Voice

10. The Indian Light

10. The Indian Light

11. The Indian Sun

11. The Indian Sun

12. The Indian Star

12. The Indian Star

13. The Indian Comet

13. The Indian Comet

14. The Indian Planet

14. The Indian Planet

15. The Indian Moon

15. The Indian Moon

16. The Indian Wind

16. The Indian Wind

17. The Indian Rain

17. The Indian Rain

18. The Indian Snow

18. The Indian Snow

19. The Indian Fire

19. The Indian Fire

20. The Indian Earth

20. The Indian Earth



**LIST OF INDIAN-OWNED ENGLISH NEWSPAPERS RECEIVED AND DEALT WITH  
BY THE BENGAL INTELLIGENCE BRANCH.**

*[As it stood on 1st July 1913.]*

No.	Name of Publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
1	"Amrita Basar Patrika"	Calcutta	Daily	Kali Prasanna Chatarji, age 48, Brahmin	1,400
2	"Bengalee" ...	Ditto	Do.	Surendra Nath Banarji and Kali Nath Ray.	4,500
3	"Hindoo Patriot"	Ditto	Weekly	Sarat Ch. Ray, Kayastha, age 45 years	1,000
4	"Indian Empire"	Ditto	Do.	Shashi Bhushan Mukharji, age 55 years, Hindu, Brahmin.	2,000
5	"Indian Mirror"	Ditto	Daily	Satyendra Nath Sen	1,200
6	"Indian Nation"	Ditto	Weekly	Sailendra Ghosh, Kayastha, age 39 years	800
7	"Indian World"	Ditto	Do.	Prithvis Ch. Ray	500 to 1,000
8	"Mussalman"	Ditto	Do.	A. Rasul and M. Rahman	1,000 to 1000
9	"Reis and Rayyet"	Ditto	Do.	Jogesh Chandra Datta, age 62 years	350
10	"Telegraph"	Ditto	Do.	Satyendra Kumar Basu	1,200
11	"Herald"	Dacca	Daily	Priya Nath Sen	200
12	"East"	Do.	Bi-weekly	Banga Ch. Ray	200
13	"Calcutta Spectator"	Calcutta	Weekly	Lalit Mohan	



LIST OF INDIAN NAMES  
 BY THE BUREAU OF  
 INDIAN AFFAIRS  
 1880

No.	Name of Indian	Tribe	Sex	Age	Remarks
1	Asahe	Sioux	M	25	
2	Asahe	Sioux	M	25	
3	Asahe	Sioux	M	25	
4	Asahe	Sioux	M	25	
5	Asahe	Sioux	M	25	
6	Asahe	Sioux	M	25	
7	Asahe	Sioux	M	25	
8	Asahe	Sioux	M	25	
9	Asahe	Sioux	M	25	
10	Asahe	Sioux	M	25	
11	Asahe	Sioux	M	25	
12	Asahe	Sioux	M	25	
13	Asahe	Sioux	M	25	
14	Asahe	Sioux	M	25	
15	Asahe	Sioux	M	25	
16	Asahe	Sioux	M	25	
17	Asahe	Sioux	M	25	
18	Asahe	Sioux	M	25	
19	Asahe	Sioux	M	25	
20	Asahe	Sioux	M	25	



## I.—FOREIGN POLITICS.

1224. The *Bengalee* is glad to be able to announce that a public meeting will be held at the Town Hall on Wednesday, the 3rd of December, to be convened by the Sheriff to discuss the South African situation.

The Town Hall meeting on South African affairs.

The meeting cannot be held next week as the Town Hall is engaged for the St. Andrew's Dinner from the 24th till the 29th. The dinner takes place on the 29th, but the decorations require a lot of time, and the organizers of the dinner have engaged the Town Hall from the 24th to the 29th. On the 1st of December there is a meeting of the Bengal Legislative Council; and having regard to the list of business, the sittings of the Council may extend over two days. Under the circumstances, the 3rd of December is the earliest date that could be fixed for the meeting. In the meantime, smaller meetings are being held in different parts of the town which will serve as feeders to the great Town Hall demonstration. In any case the paper hopes that its countrymen will muster strong at the Town Hall to express their sense of indignation at the proceedings of the Boer Government in relation to the Indian settlers in South Africa. In the meantime the work of organization and the collection of subscriptions may go on, so that we may be in a position to announce at the meeting that a large sum has been subscribed by Bengal.

1225. The *Bengalee* observes that Reuter is busy cabling news calculated to alienate public sympathy in India and elsewhere from the passive resisters in South Africa. They

Indians in South Africa.

are, or at any rate some of them are, represented as being rioters, breaking the law, and the opinions of Natal newspapers hostile to the Indians are duly wired. It has been told, for instance, that there have been disturbances on sugar estates at Illovo, that the Indians assaulted the police and were routed by them, and that the police removed trolly-loads of cane-knives, fencing standards, and other weapons from Indian barracks. In truth, what is sought to be made out is that passive resistance has slid into active defiance of the law. That is one part of the game. It is supplemented by another little bit of strategy. Summaries of the Natal papers are given, which say that the allegations regarding flogging and cruelty are a libel, and it is urged by these organs that if the concession were made to give up the £3 tax, it would be made the basis for further demands. This is an old old trick which the enemies of human freedom have urged against the grant of popular concessions. This was insisted upon with great force by the reactionaries during the American struggle for independence. As to the allegations of flogging and cruelty, Indian public opinion demands an independent enquiry by a Commission on which the Government of India should be represented. An enquiry into Boer atrocities by a Commission interested in white-washing them would be futile and inspire no confidence. The paper hopes that the Government of India will insist upon such an enquiry, and it is glad to find that the *Times of India* is at one with it in appealing to the Government to issue an official *communiqué* explaining the position and, so far as practicable, taking the public into their confidence by stating the measures they have taken. Lord Ampthill is quite right when he says that the responsibility for the present trouble rests with the Imperial Government, which should have settled the Indian question immediately after the Boer war and before self-government had been conceded to the Boers. It will be remembered that Lord Lansdowne, who was then Secretary of State for War, declared that the treatment of the Indians by the Boers was one of the reasons for the Boer war. If the ministerial conscience was not so obtuse, the question would have been settled long ago. The *Daily Graphic* writes also in this strain. It pays a high tribute to the courage of the Indians. The struggle, indeed, as it has more than once been observed, has enhanced the estimate of the Indian character in the eyes of the civilized world; and this is an incalculable gain. The *Indian Nation* has proved its fitness for civic rights, and this is a national asset of great value.

BENGALURU,  
22nd Nov. 1913.

BENGALURU,  
23rd Nov. 1913.



AMRITA BAZAR  
PATRIKA,  
24th Nov. 1913.

1226. The *Amrita Bazar Patrika* observes that there is one feature of the oppression of Indian subjects by the Colonials which should not be lost sight of. These down-

trodden Indians are fighting as much their own cause as that of the Government of India. The honour of the Government, or rather of the Sovereign whose subjects they are, is as much involved in the affair as the national self-respect of the Indians. They are striving and suffering for the simplest and most fundamental rights of British citizenship and are not crying for the Moon or Mars, and so the honour and prestige of the British Crown itself is indirectly, if not directly, involved in the struggle. In that sense it is not a little to be deplored that the Imperial Government is standing a mute witness to the shameful spectacle of the Emperor of the Indians—who is also their own King—in a manner slighted and insulted through His Imperial Majesty's Indian subjects. Even in comparatively less exalted planes it is known that if a man thrashes his neighbour's servant or one landlord maltreats the tenant of a neighbouring one, it is the master in the one case or the latter landlord in the other that takes up the matter as an insult to his own person. But alas! nobody seems to own these thirty or forty thousand loyal and law-abiding Indians, although they owe allegiance to the mightiest crowned head on the earth, although their oppressors also owe allegiance to the same Crown.

AMRITA BAZAR  
PATRIKA,  
24th Nov. 1913.

1227. The *Amrita Bazar Patrika* observes that if Reuter seriously entertained the idea that his telegram conveying the sanctimonious denials by Lord Gladstone and Com-

*Ibid.*

pany of the ill-treatment of the Indian prisoners would be believed here in India, he has very much overrated Indian credulity. As to Lord Gladstone, his position is such that, as pointed out by Mr. Gokhale, he merely says what is put into his mouth by his ministers. But Indians, however foolish and credulous they may otherwise be, have by now fully developed their faculty of discriminating white lies. For instance, against the most positive and solemn allegations of the death of an Indian from flogging, Reuter wires a certificate from a Boer doctor that the man had died of pneumonia. This "pneumonia" the Indians will easily recognise as the South African edition of the "spleen rupture," so familiar in their country. The fact is that the South African Government is now arraigned before the bar of the civilized world and must attempt to white-wash their inhumanities by a coating of pleas which are as far from truth as from sincerity. It is well known that one sin leads to another. It is hence that Milton painted sin as a prolific dame. The conduct of the South African Government is but an illustration of that law.

AMRITA BAZAR  
PATRIKA,  
25th Nov. 1913.

1228. The *Amrita Bazar Patrika* writes that the colour question has come to a crisis in South Africa. And the incarceration of Mr. Gandhi and his followers who have

*Ibid.*

been fighting for a righteous cause, with the valour of crusaders and the determination of heroes, has precipitated matters. The iniquitous treatment accorded to Indians in South Africa is not new. It may be remembered that one of the reasons which the British Government advanced in justification of the Boer war was the treatment of the Indians by the Boers. But such is the irony of fate that though the Boers were conquered by the British and the British subjects, there has been no change in their treatment of the Indians in South Africa. Nay, more. Though the Boers made almost every British home desolate during the Boer war, the British Government, after their subjugation, treated them with unique generosity by granting them self-government. And, in return for this, they are showing gratitude to their magnanimous benefactors in a peculiar way by maltreating Indians, who are British subjects like themselves, in an atrocious manner, thereby humiliating the British Government in the eyes of the world. Were not British citizenship and equal rights with other members of the Empire conferred on the Indians in the Royal Proclamation of 1858? But just fancy the contempt with which Indians are looked upon in South Africa and other Colonies. They are not even allowed entrance save under most degrading conditions! Indeed, the colour question in South Africa has become unbearable not only to our sense of self-respect but that of our rulers also. Indian Viceroys in succession have felt the humiliating situation keenly. The paper writes in the following strain:—"The only weapon in our hands is retaliation. The passive resistance



movement is an excellent one, and may God bless it with success. A huge amount of money is, however, necessary to keep it up, and Englishmen also should come forward with pecuniary help as liberally as the Indians are doing. Secondly, the Colonials should be ostracised from the public services of India, and the British Government can easily adopt this course. Thirdly, comes the boycott of Australian coal. The matter is in the hands of the Secretary of State for India, who can compel the Indian Railway Companies not to import any coal from Australia. And, fourthly, the Indians should refrain from using articles that come from the Colonies. Let a list of such articles be made out and circulated all over the country through newspapers and leaflets with an injunction to our people not to touch them. The poor sufferers in South Africa and the other Colonies are fighting a battle of freedom—freedom from the provisions of an iniquitous law—freedom from the tyranny of man—freedom from the selfishness of a people who ignore the privileges that are the birthright of every human being. If we continue the fight with whole-hearted zeal, success will certainly crown our efforts,—

‘For freedom’s battle once begun,  
Bequeath’d by bleeding sire to son,  
Though baffled oft, is ever won.’”

1229. The *Bengalee* comments that His Excellency the Viceroy has issued an official *communiqué* giving an account of what the Government of India have done to afford protection and relief to its unhappy countrymen struggling in South Africa. In view of the allegations which have been publicly made and by responsible persons, the Government of India have from the very outset strongly urged “the necessity of a thorough and impartial enquiry being made immediately.” In case the allegations proved true, the Government of India emphatically protested against the inhuman treatment of a loyal section of the subjects of the King and requested the immediate intervention of His Majesty’s Government to secure reparation and the treatment of Indians in South Africa in accordance with the methods of civilized countries. On the same day, the Viceroy telegraphed direct to the Governor-General, South Africa. On the 20th November a further telegram was sent by the Government of India to the Secretary of State for India, pointing out that the position appeared to be grave and urging that the Government of South Africa should be moved to negotiate with the Indian leaders. In reply the Secretary of State for India telegraphed that the Secretary of State for the Colonies had received a following telegram from the Governor-General of South Africa, dated November 19th. The substance of this telegram has already appeared in the Indian newspapers. But apparently the Government of India were not satisfied, and the Viceroy has again urged upon the Secretary of State for India the importance of a thorough and impartial investigation by a strong Committee upon which Indians should be fully represented. Indian public opinion accords its full support to His Excellency the Viceroy in the demand for a thorough and impartial investigation by a Committee, and a Committee which should consist of Indian representatives. There is no reason why the South African Government should object to such a Committee. If the allegations of cruelty are false, nothing could be more desirable from the South African point of view than that they should be disproved before the eyes of the civilized world by the verdict of an independent Committee of Enquiry. The innocent man, when charged with crimes which he knows to be false, courts an enquiry for the vindication of his character. If the South African Government object to a Committee of Enquiry, a painful impression will be created in the public mind. Not all the special pleading of partisan papers will dispel the lingering belief in the public mind as to the substantial truth of the allegations of cruelty made against the South African officials. The anti-Indian feeling is so strong in South Africa and the reports rest upon authority so high that a *prima facie* case has been made out, and to avoid an enquiry is to allow judgment to go by default. In the meantime, some of the Anglo-Indian papers have been white-washing the South African officials. They are satisfied with the authoritative denials given by Lord Gladstone, and they charge

BENGALURU,  
25th Nov. 1913.



those who disseminated the reports with circulating exaggerated and mischievous falsehoods. But the South African Government had little or no excuse for the conversion of mines into jails. The number of Indian prisoners was less than five hundred, all told, and surely it would have been easy enough to have found accommodation for them in some of the public buildings if there was no room in the regular jails. It was the conversion of the mines into jails for the strikers, with its inevitable consequences, which shocked the conscience of civilized humanity. It was a neat little Boer trick, but the civilized world was at no loss to read its real inwardness. Lord Gladstone indeed points out that a mine-compound when converted into a jail is placed under the control of a regular prison-staff, but it is admitted that members of the mine-staffs are sworn in as warders. Was not that enough to enable them to punish the prisoners as they chose? It is impossible to think of a greater condemnation of the South African Government. If Lord Gladstone and his Government are convinced that the charges which have been levelled against them are false and that they have been grossly libelled in the eyes of the civilized world, then they can wish for nothing better than the appointment of a Commission of Enquiry which will disprove the charges and vindicate the character of the South African officials.

BENGALÉE,  
26th Nov. 1913.

1230. The *Bengalée* observes that some of the members of the Imperial Council had appealed to His Excellency to convene an emergency session of the Imperial Legislative Council to consider the situation in South Africa.

Lord Hardinge and South African affairs. His Excellency, however, has not been able to see his way to comply with the request. His Excellency appreciates the serious position of affairs in South Africa, but considers that the matter is primarily one for the Executive Council to deal with and that no useful purpose would be served in summoning the Council, which is a legislative and consultative body. The non-official members will have an opportunity of discussing the matter at the beginning of January, and in the meantime the matter is receiving the careful consideration of His Excellency in Council and an official *communiqué* has been issued on the subject. The paper can only express the hope that the efforts of the Government of India will be crowned with success, and that before the Council meets in January the South African difficulty will have been satisfactorily settled.

AMRITA BAZAR  
PATRIKA,  
26th Nov. 1913.

1231. The *Amrita Bazar Patrika* remarks that the Town Hall meeting that is going to be held over the South African question will be a remarkable one in more senses than one.

*Ibid.* In the first place, it is going to voice grievances which, though affecting parties outside India, are as keenly felt by the whole body of Indians as if they were the direct victims. In the second place, it is a matter in which all persons, official and non-official, European and Indian, aristocracy and gentry, Hindus, Muhammadans, Christians and followers of other religions—are all animated by a common sympathy with the heroic sufferers of South Africa as well as a common indignation at the inhuman conduct of their oppressors. The fact that the Maharaja of Burdwan is going to preside is proof positive of the universal character of this agitation. From His Excellency the Viceroy,—who has just given evidence of his participating in the popular feelings on the matter by urging the Imperial Government for an independent enquiry—down to the humblest of Indians, all are athrill with a common sentiment. The journal wonders whether in the annals of British India a more widespread or universal agitation was ever sought to be voiced in this historic hall. There is no doubt, therefore, that not only the attendance at the meeting but the interest and enthusiasm of those who take part in it, will alike testify to the unique character of the agitation as also the harrowing character of the oppressions that have given birth to it.

BENGALÉE,  
26th Nov. 1913.

1232. The *Bengalée* has it that South African affairs are moving apace. There are new developments every day. The latest is one of painful interest. A collision with the police

*Ibid.* took place at Esperanza on the south coast of Natal. Three Indians were killed and twenty wounded. This tale of bloodshed, coming on the top of the stories of cruelty, will excite the deepest indignation throughout the country. "According to the details of the affair, the Esperanza Police proceeded to the Hawksworth estates to collect the cane-knives of the strikers. The latter refused to hand



them over and assailed the police with knives, sticks and stones, wounding two native constables and one European. The police stood passive under a fusillade for an hour, after which they first fired a volley over the strikers' heads, secondly, on the ground in front of them, and finally fired in earnest, killing two, mortally wounding two, and injuring ten others. Many policemen sustained minor injuries. An official report says that while the Esperanza coolies were being addressed by a Sergeant-Major, accompanied by twelve European police, they suddenly without warning attacked a patrol, who retired to a better position. The coolies, numbering three hundred, came on in a threatening manner and the leader was shot dead. As this did not stop them, the police fired a volley and subsequently another, after which they drove the Indians into the barracks." The journal is quite sure that the Government of India will make the fullest enquiry into the matter and will not be satisfied with any official report that may come from South Africa. The need for an independent enquiry is emphasized by this new development and the *Pall Mall Gazette*, which is a Conservative organ, says with perfect truth that "the Union could accept an independent enquiry without loss of dignity." In the meantime, it is gratifying to learn that the Revd. Mr. Andrews, of Delhi, so well known for his deep sympathy with the Indian people, is ready to start for South Africa to enquire into the situation for himself. Any report made by him as the result of his personal investigations will command confidence and attention. But while the country is seething with indignation, the *Statesman* is at considerable pains to minimise the significance of the events which are occurring from day to day in South Africa. "In every labour disturbance," the *Statesman* remarks "some amount of rough treatment, some hardship for the innocent, and some downright injustice are inevitable. But the Government of India will be unwise if they make such incidents the ground for heated remonstrances addressed to the Secretary of State and the Governor-General of South Africa." Then by way of palliation of the conduct of the South African officials, the *Chowringhee* journal says that "the strikers appear in some cases to have courted severe punitive measures, and they have certainly not shrunk from adopting those tactics for which English trade unionists have been sharply criticised. Among their crimes and misdemeanours has been that of coercing their fellows to join the strike." But is that an offence of such a dire character that they must be fired upon and their leaders shot dead? The situation is getting from bad to worse, and the prompt and decisive action of the Government of India is awaited by an expectant public opinion. "Is the game worth the candle?" asks the *Statesman*. For our status as the equal subjects of the Crown is involved. If the fact is brought home to Indians that they are to be treated as political outcasts in the Colonial possessions of the Crown, the Government of India must change its attitude and policy in dealing with them. The Government of India must adopt retaliatory measures, and public opinion will not be satisfied until they have been adopted.

## II.—HOME ADMINISTRATION.

### (a)—Police.

1233. The *Mussalman* reports that a rumour is in the air that punitive police will be quartered at Basirhat and in its vicinity, from December next, at the cost of the inhabitants of Basirhat and of certain villages on the Barasat-Basirhat Light Railway. The journal does not know whether this rumour has any foundation in truth, but if it is true it fails to see the reason that has led the authorities to arrive at the decision. Basirhat has not a superabundance of criminals. The subdivision has of course thieves, *bad-mashs*, etc., as every subdivision or every district has, but it knows of nothing that may justify the quartering of punitive police. The Government of Bengal must have been misinformed if it has decided to quarter punitive police in the subdivision, and it is to be hoped Government will not give its final sanction without proper and further enquiry.

MUSSALMAN,  
1st Nov. 1913



## (b)—Working of the Courts.

AMRITA BAZAR  
PATRIKA,  
22nd Nov. 1913.

1234. The *Amrita Bazar Patrika* observes that Mr. Dunlop, the present District Magistrate, has created at Alipur a situation which should be put an end to without further delay. The paper makes the following extracts from the letter of its correspondent:—

Refusal of the District Magistrate of Alipur to interview petitioners.

"The residents here have serious complaints against Mr. Dunlop, so far as his dealings with them are concerned. It lacks in ordinary courtesy and consideration. I must say here that, in this, Mr. Dunlop has introduced an innovation, which till now was unknown to the people. Indeed, it is not too much to say that the residence of the local District Magistrate had always been open to all and sundry at all times of the day previous to the advent of the present incumbent. Nor was this all. True there was one District Magistrate, unaided by any subordinate officer, who used to transact all business, whether revenue, collectorate or criminal, even the hearing of appeals, over and above exchanging visits and mixing freely with gentlemen who went to see him. We have not to go further back for vouching for the correctness of this statement than the régime of Mr. C. H. Pompas, only three or four years ago, and even of Mr. J. A. L. Swan who, though a comparatively junior officer, used to find time to indulge in the ordinary amenities of life. "It was chiefly during the incumbency of Mr. H. F. Samman that the District Magistrate began to delegate some of his duties, e.g., the hearing of criminal appeals, to his subordinates. But Mr. Samman had a kind word and benign smile for everybody. But matters have changed with the advent of Mr. Dunlop. He has delegated much of his work to his subordinates, still he has no *furshad*. Go to his house any day on any business, you can't see him, and the *chaprasis* will tell you that the *Saheb* has got no time. You must make an appointment, wait for a reply if he deigns to do so, and then with trembling steps you can approach him. He comes to court and shuts himself up in his chamber, and however urgent business a pleader or Counsel might have, they are not allowed to approach him. Petitions which require to be backed up by arguments have to be sent through *chaprasis*. If the pleader persists and sends a slip praying for interview in connection with his business, he very rarely gets a reply. And all these take place when three or four senior officers have taken upon themselves duties which, as I have stated above, were long the District Magistrate himself used to do. If the Commissioner of the Division makes an enquiry into the treatment meted out to his subordinates of whatever grade, he will find whether or not they have got legitimate grievances which ought to be immediately redressed. As a specific case it may be noted that he compelled a Muhammadan Deputy Magistrate to go to the *mufassal* on duty on a Muhammadan holiday on pain of resignation in case of non-compliance. How long are these things to go on in the premier district of Bengal?"

There is no doubt of it that the allegations made in the above are serious enough to attract the attention of the higher authorities, and that an enquiry should be instituted into them in the interests of all parties concerned. Only a few years back the District Magistrate of Alipur, unaided by his subordinates, was not only able to do all business—revenue, collectorate or criminal, but had *furshad* (time) enough to see and mix with gentlemen. But matters have now come to this pass now that Mr. Dunlop, though he has got a number of subordinates to relieve him of much of his work, finds no time to see a gentleman on business! As to his want of alleged courtesy in his dealings with those who come in contact with him, well this is an infringement of the letter and spirit of the instructions which the Government have sought to impress on its subordinates to carry out.

AMRITA BAZAR  
PATRIKA,  
24th Nov. 1913.

1235. The *Amrita Bazar Patrika* writes that the Police Magistrateship of Sealdah is, it fancies, a prize post and only officers who by their previous career have shown themselves deserving of such a post are given it.

Conduct of the Police Magistrate at Sealdah.

In that view it is not a little surprised to see that a responsible officer filling such an important post with his modicum of sense, legal knowledge and, it may be added,—humanity too, could have sentenced an accused person to twenty stripes over and above one year's rigorous imprisonment on only one of the counts for which he was hauled up! The illegality of the sentence was so glaring that the Local Government itself had to move the High Court for its quashing, whereon their Lordships directed "the sentence of whipping to be set aside and expunged from the record as illegal and void." The sentence of whipping is so barbarous that it calls forth the condemnation of all right-minded persons even when the sentence is strictly legal. And what is to be said of a Magistrate whose itching for tormenting a fellow-mortal is so great that he is hindered by no scruples in sentencing a poor fellow to twenty stripes



against the provisions of the law? The paper hopes the Bengal Government will not consider its duty at an end merely by getting the illegal sentence set aside. Such a Magistrate certainly deserves something more.

(h)—General.

1233. The *Herald* declares that if it is to accept the advice of the *Statesman*, then it seems that it is not the Indians in South

The deportation of Hindus of British Columbia.

Africa alone who will have to be repatriated to India. The South African Government are not certainly the only offenders in respect of ill-treatment towards the Indians. A few weeks ago the *Herald* published and commented on the fact that a number of Hindus were forcibly deported from British Columbia. A recent wire of Reuter brings also news to that effect. It is said that a Hindu was forcibly thrust on a steamer for Hongkong as the vessel was sailing, and this was done in spite of a *habeas corpus* granted by the Judge to prevent the deportation. So it is obvious that if the Imperial Government have nothing else at their disposal than repatriation to protect the Indians abroad the latter will have to be brought back not only from South Africa, but from Canada, Australia, British Columbia, and other parts of the British Empire as well. It is well known that an agitation has been set on foot to shut the doors of the Oxford University against students from India. If such agitations gain in strength it is not improbable that a time will come when Indians will have no part of the British Empire to go to! The policy of repatriation as the final settlement of the question will not do. If one will keep an empire he must find out other means to protect the rights and privileges of all races and communities within that empire. "Do not conquer more territory than you can Govern." This candid advice of an old woman to Sultan Mahmud is as true to-day as it was in his time.

HERALD,  
28th Nov. 1913.

1237. The *Mussalman* remarks that the reasons which His Highness the

The Aga Khan's resignation.

Aga Khan has given in the course of his letter to the Right Hon'ble Mr. Amir Ali for his resignation of the presidentship of the All-India Moslem League will be appreciated by all thinking people. The League having passed through its infancy the Aga Khan is profoundly convinced that in India, at this stage, a permanent President, official spokesman and recognised leader will hamper the natural evolution and development of the community. He is further of opinion that the League must become more and more not a political party but an organization in which all parties are represented, and all schools of thought are given their due voice, and it is therefore that he thinks that it should be freed from the trammels of his presidentship. About two years ago, while criticising the All-India Moslem League, the journal characterized it as an oligarchy, disapproved of its permanent presidentship and urged that it should be conducted on more democratic lines. Though at that time its remarks and criticism were not much relished by some of its office-bearers, it is however glad that His Highness the Aga Khan is now almost exactly of the same opinion that it then expressed. It hopes all public men and public bodies in this country will take due notice of the extremely sensible attitude which the Aga Khan has taken, and follow his example when occasion arises.

MUSSELMAN,  
21st Nov. 1913.

1238. The *Mussalman* writes that nobody is more inclined than it is to

Prevention of cow-killing at the Id-uz-zoha festival.

respect the feelings of its Hindu countrymen in the matter of cow-killing, so far as it is practicable, but when attempts are made to stop the practice by force, the paper considers it the duty of Mussalmans to protest against it and point out to the Government and the public the incalculable harm that such a course is sure to cause to the peace and well-being of the country. The journal regrets that during the last *Id-uz-zoha* festival attempts were actually made here and there to stop the sacrifice of cows, and in some places overzealous officials, both Indian and European, issued injunctions upon Muhammadans under section 144, Criminal Procedure Code, prohibiting the sacrifice altogether, thus preventing them from the discharge of one of their most binding religious duties. Is this not an interference with a natural

MUSSELMAN,  
21st Nov. 1913.



and elementary right of a community? Is this not in direct contravention of the Queen's Proclamation? Is this not inconsistent with the policy of religious neutrality which their rulers proclaim from house-tops from time to time? It is preposterous that one should be dictated to as to what food he should eat and what not, as to what he should sacrifice and what not. One's own house is one's castle and a Mussalman has every right to do there whatever he likes, provided he does not break the law of the land. For the sake of amity and good feeling he should not of course wantonly wound the feelings of his neighbour, but if his neighbour poke his nose into the private affairs of the Mussalman, the latter is not to blame and is not responsible for any breach of the peace that may occur on that account. So if any legal action is needed, it is necessary against the aggressor and not against the Mussalman. Unfortunately some officials have of late shown their zeal against wrong parties and have thus created an impression in the Moslem mind that the exercise of one's elementary rights is not as safe in British India as it is supposed to be. The prohibitory orders issued in several districts of the United Provinces are not unknown to the reader, but what the Subdivisional Magistrate of Kushtia, Mr. D. Datta, did during the last *Bakr-Id*, has not yet seen the light of day. The paper will disclose his doings in the next issue, and in the meantime it invites the serious attention of the Government of India to the issues involved in the prohibitory orders and ask it to look at the question from the standpoint of justice, fair-play, and impartiality.

BENGALUR,  
3rd Nov. 1913.

1239. The *Bengalee* reports that important evidence was given by Surgeon-General Sir C. P. Lukis before the Public Services Commission on the question of medical

Medical Service in India.

education and of the Medical Services in India. As regards the standard of training imparted in Indian medical institutions at Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, Lahore and Lucknow, Sir C. P. Lukis was of opinion that training in India was as good and in some cases better than that given at home. The only defects he could point out were the non-insistence on practical training for students before granting them diplomas, understaffing of colleges, and want of development in special branches of study such as throat and ear diseases. It is satisfactory to learn on the highest official authority that the standard of training in our medical institutions is as good as in England. The small defect of practical training is one which can be easily remedied. The training being on a level with that in England, we are entitled to ask—are the prospects of the students in our medical institutions as good as those of their *compères* in England? The question must be answered in the negative. It is no use giving people a good training without providing for them, so far as may be, a suitable career in life. That is a view which ought to occur to those in authority. In answer to further questions by the Chairman, Sir C. P. Lukis said that Civil Assistant Surgeons had better training than Military, and that the formers' were registrable qualifications. He suggested that students in the Military Assistant Surgeon's grade should have the same training as those in Civil employ. But the Military Assistant Surgeons have better prospects in Government service than the Civil Assistant Surgeons. This is a piece of grave injustice which should be speedily remedied.

BENGALUR,  
3rd Nov. 1913.

1240. The *Bengalee* understands that the residents of villages in Vikrampur are getting agitated over the military manoeuvres which will be held during the winter in their midst. They fear that their honour and property will be exposed to great risks in consequence of these operations. Many of the villagers seriously contemplate to send their families away. Colour has been lent to this feeling, almost bordering on panic, by the recent rowdyism of the Gurkhas in the very heart of the town of Dacca. The paper hopes that the Government will take early steps to assure the public mind on this point.

Agitation of villagers owing to the military manoeuvres in Dacca.

AMRITA BASAR  
PATRIKA,  
26th Nov. 1913.

1241. The *Amrita Basar Patrika* writes that even after the assurance of the District Magistrate of Dacca, another case of dastardly assault by a Gurkha in the heart of the town has taken place. And the victim is a respectable Government official, a Munsif. The assailant is a treasury guard belonging to the 10th Gurkha regiment and, as alleged by the Munsif, "assaulted

Assault on a Munsif by a Gurkha at Dacca.



him suddenly and gave him a severe blow without any challenge." The explanation of the assailant is as provoking as his conduct. "Under the circumstances," said he, "he could use his rifle, whereas he used his first only to prevent the Munsif from passing by that road." It is hoped a duly conducted enquiry will elicit what "the circumstances" were and how far they can justify every swashbuckler masquerading in the King's uniform and spoilt by over-indulgence assaulting any subject of His Majesty, however respectable and however innocent. It is now not merely the rowdy Gurkhas but the East Bengal authorities as well that are on their trial.

1242. The *Bengalee* observes that it is apprehended that the failures of some Indian banks will tell upon the progress and development of indigenous enterprise. But it thinks sensible people will not lose sight of the truth that failures are at once the lot, the trial, and the privilege of man. They may be used for teaching people caution and the right line of work, but it is unmanly and foolish to be daunted by them. Come what may, the hand must not be taken off the plough—this is the spirit of all true workers. The journal is glad that its noble Viceroy, in replying to the address of the Madras Chamber of Commerce, has given expression to some excellent sentiments by way of dissipating that unreasoning dismay which seems to have settled on a section of its community in consequence of the recent bank failures. In view of the panic which has seized the investing public, the sound Viceregal advice has come not a day too soon.

1243. The *Indian World* writes that serious complaints have been made against the action of Mr. Bradley-Birt in regard to the flood operations in Midnapur. It is alleged against him that he attempted from the very beginning to belittle the nature and extent of the distress and did not help the Government or the people in taking necessary measures of relief. It is hoped that an enquiry will be made into his conduct and the Government will not easily lend itself to be governed by his counsels in this particular work. The condition of the people in flood-stricken Midnapur is still highly deplorable, and, to fill their cup of misery, sickness and disease have appeared in their midst. The necessity for relief continues to be urgent, and it is hoped that the Government will not relax its efforts in this direction.

1244. The *Indian World* observes that there appears to be great jubilation in many quarters for the appointment of Sir Krishna Gupta as the Vice-President of the India Council. The journal does not see why such a small matter should be made the occasion for national jubilation, as the office has naturally gone to the most senior member of the Council after the decease of its late Vice-President, Sir William Lee-Warner. If Sir Gupta had been superseded by a younger member of the Council, it would certainly have been a matter for general indignation. But the fact of the most senior member, Sir Krishna having been appointed to the Council by Lord Morley in 1907, not being ignored, is only a question of fairplay and justice and no sufficient cause for general jubilation.

1245. The *Bengalee* observes that the *Times* announces that circumstances may necessitate His Excellency the Viceroy vacating his office considerably earlier than the end of 1915 and that His Excellency may on return home accept the office of British Ambassador in Paris. Both Lord Lytton and Lord Dufferin, who had formerly belonged to the diplomatic service, ended their careers as British Ambassadors in Paris. From time to time reports have appeared in Anglo-Indian newspapers announcing the early retirement of Lord Hardinge. The Indian public refused to accept these predictions of the coming event for they believed that in this case the wish was the father to the thought. But a statement appearing in the *Times* wears a different complexion altogether, and the early retirement of the Viceroy may be regarded as a probable event. Should this happen, the Indian public will greatly regret it. For throughout the tenure of his exalted office Lord Hardinge has been the true and staunch friend of the people of India. They have noted with the deepest gratitude

BENGALUR.  
26th Nov. 1913.

INDIAN WORLD.  
26th Nov. 1913.

INDIAN WORLD.  
26th Nov. 1913.

BENGALUR.  
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that notwithstanding the dastardly attempt made upon his life he continues steadfast in his affection for the people of India, and his policy of conciliation and co-operation remains unchanged. The crowning act of his administration will always be the modification of the partition and the policy which it inaugurated and which found, one might say, its culminating expression in the recent decision of His Excellency in regard to the Cawnpur Mosque. The *Times* adds that should Lord Kitchener again become a candidate for the Viceroyalty, the post would not be given to another. Great as may be the admiration of the Indian people for Lord Kitchener and his wonderful powers of organization, they confess they do not like the idea of a soldier being placed at the head of the Government of India. The Indian public feel nervous about the predominance of military ideals in the counsels of the Government. And with a soldier statesman at the head of affairs these ideals are bound to prevail. If there is to be a change in the near future, the people should like to have a statesman fresh from the public life of England at the head of Indian affairs. Such was Lord Ripon, and he was one of the greatest of Indian Viceroys.

### III.—LEGISLATION.

BENGAL, 27th Nov. 1913.

1246. The *Bengalee* announces that the Government of Bengal has tried to give effect to the resolution passed at the 1st Bengal Legislative Council. September sitting of the Bengal Legislative Council regarding the appointment of a Committee consisting of official and non-official members of Council for the purpose of assisting the Government in the application of all moneys allotted for the purpose of sanitation in the Presidency of Bengal. The Government has not actually appointed a Committee as proposed by the resolution, but has decided to reconstitute the Sanitary Board, which at present consist, only of officials, by adding a non-official element to it. The three members appointed for the present are the Hon'ble Babu Surendra Nath Ray, the Hon'ble Nawab Sayyid Nawab Ali Chaudhuri and Mr. S. H. Ashworth. The *personnel* is satisfactory. Babu Surendra Nath Ray is a devoted and hard-working member of the Council, Nawab Ali Chaudhuri is a prominent representative of the Muhammadan community, and Mr. Ashworth is a worthy representative of the jute industry. The journal is confident that these gentlemen will justify their appointment, and is grateful to the Government of Bengal for affording this opportunity to popular representatives to serve their country in the matter of its sanitary improvement.

### VI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

HERALD, 21st Nov. 1913.

1247. The *Herald* remarks that the gravity of anarchical crimes is very meagrely realized by Indians in general. Various causes have contributed towards this, and from an examination of this fact, with a view to find out how such a state of things came about in the country, the journal will understand also why the people of India are almost indifferent about the terrorist outrages. The feeling about these crimes is, that these offences are directed solely against the Government and therefore the people need not concern themselves about them. Circumstances have unfortunately gone to aggravate this mistake, for at the time when terrorist outrages began in this country, there was a strained relation between the Government and the people. And beginning with the erroneous idea that these crimes solely concern Government, the Indian people have gradually arrived at a frame of mind when they do not feel much inclined to interest themselves about terrorist outrages, or, in other words, a great apathy is generally noticeable about these crimes. Of course when a man is shot or an officer done to death in any other manner, there is in many places a competition in standing as a mover or a seconder of resolutions expressing abhorrence at those misdeeds. But though the resolutions fairly express the feeling in the country, the less said about some of the



movers and seconders of those resolutions the better. The temporary aversion that is created against the crimes naturally like all things which are superficial does not last. And the initial mistake is there, namely, that the Government alone suffer the effect of these offences. Thus everything combined have contributed to the feeling of apathy that is noticeable generally with regard to the terrorist outrages. Such a state of things is specially unfortunate, as it betrays a lamentably poor sense of responsibility, quite the opposite of which ought to be felt if any progress is to be made. Are the Government the only sufferers from these crimes? To come to concrete cases, are those who feel the immediate consequences of these crimes, namely, the friends and relations of the murdered persons, the greater sufferers or the Government, who at the worst lose a good servant. Another reason of the apathy is that instances of these outrages are so isolated that the people in general are for the most part quite unable to realize the position of the friends and relations of those murdered. In what a frame of mind the old Bramhin Pandit must have been when he was informed that his son had been so brutally murdered that the young man could but utter only once, "O! father, father" and could move only a few paces to fall down stone dead. What has been the offence of this poor old man? The most serious charge that can be brought against him is that he has not been able to control his son as much as he ought to have done. Every Indian ought to consider that he may one day very possibly find himself in exactly the same position. Therefore these outrages are pre-eminently offences against Indians. There are several other points, viewing from which the people ought to realize that these outrages constitute a grave menace to the country.

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11, CAMAC STREET,  
CALCUTTA,

*The 29th November 1913.*



